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A

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE LONDON PHARMACOPÆIA ; CONTAINING

A short but comprehensive LATIN GRAMMAR;
SELECTIONS for the exercise of the Student in translating from
Latin into English, and from English into Latin; and
A VOCABULARY, alphabetically arranged in the different Classes
of Nouns, Adjectives and Participles, Pronouns, Verbs, and Inde-
clinable Words.

This little Work contains Rules for the Declensions and Genders
of Nouns and the Formation of Verbs:—the SYNTAX is newly ar-
ranged, concise, and fully illustrated:—all the Examples are taken
from the Pharmacopœia:—the QUANTITIES OF WORDS ARE CARE-
FULLY MARKED THROUGHOUT:—and difficult Phrases translated.
To which is added,

AN APPENDIX, containing the WORDS most frequently occurring
in PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY S. F. LEACH.

"The study of the original text can never be sufficiently recommended. It is the shortest, surest, and most agreeable way to all sorts of learning."—BRUYERE.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR L. RELFE, 13, CORNHILL:
AND SOLD BY MESSRS. UNDERWOOD, FLEET STREET;
HIGHLEY, FLEET STREET AND MAZE POND;
ANDERSON, WEST SMITHFIELD;
COX AND SON, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, BOROUGH;
AND TEULON AND FOX, HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

1826.



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THIS
LITTLE WORK
IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO THE
MEDICAL STUDENTS
OF THE METROPOLIS,
WITH
THE AUTHOR'S BEST WISHES
FOR THEIR
PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

London, Nov. 18, 1826.

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P R E F A C E.

THE *Pharmacopœia* may be termed the TEXT Book of the *Medical Practitioner*: it contains the established FORMULÆ for preparing and compounding *Medicinal Substances*, and it is the FIRST TEST by which every Candidate is examined before he can obtain a *Certificate to practise*. The following extract is taken from the Regulations for the Examination of Apothecaries.

“ The Court have determined that the Examination for a Certificate to practise as an Apothecary shall be as follows :

1. In translating parts of the *Pharmacopœia Londonensis*, and Physicians' Prescriptions.
2. In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. In the *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany.
4. In Anatomy and Physiology.
5. In the Practice of Medicine.

“ The Court are extremely anxious to impress upon those persons who may be intending to pre-

sent themselves for examination before them, a conviction of the absolute necessity of such knowledge of the Latin language as may enable them to translate the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, and *Prescriptions of Physicians*, which they consider as a qualification indispensable to the Apothecary, and which the fifth section of the Act expressly requires.

“ They are particularly induced to give greater publicity to this regulation, because they have had the distressing duty imposed on them of withholding Certificates of Qualification from several persons, principally from their great deficiency in this most important pre-requisite to a Medical Education.”

The Object of this little Work is to assist the Medical Pupil in his attainment of “ *the important Pre-requisite.*” The GRAMMAR of the Language is Concise, but its terminations are fully exhibited ; the Arrangement of the *Syntax* is entirely new, its Rules are short, its Examples numerous. The *Selections* for translating from Latin into English, and the *Exercises* for translating from English into Latin are adapted to the *Syntax*, and gradually increase in difficulty. The VOCABULARY is preceded by Rules for the Declensions and Genders of Nouns, and the Conjugation of Verbs. The QUANTITIES of WORDS are *carefully marked throughout*.

Nothing is here imposed upon the Student but what is absolutely requisite to the accomplishment of his end. Without a thorough acquaintance with its *Terminations* and *Vocabulary*, no Language can be acquired. Assistance may be obtained from Translations, but the Pupil cannot be too strongly cautioned against relying upon that assistance; *it is, at best, but superficial*, and will not stand the test of Examination. Literal Translation and rigid Parsing will alone secure advancement.

The knowledge of the *Latin Classics* can be possessed only by *long continued application*, and if neglected in youth, is seldom afterwards acquired; but the knowledge of the *Latin Language*, so far as it is *essential* to the Medical Pupil, may be procured without serious difficulty, and in a given period. The means are now submitted to his attention. Let him resolutely determine to study well this short *Introduction*, and he may confidently proceed to the perusal of the *Pharmacopœia itself*;—its construction will then be easy, and its contents familiar.

The APPENDIX is adapted to a little Work published by J. Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, entitled, “A Selection of Prescriptions Illustrating the various Terms used by Physicians in Prescrib-

ing, intended, principally, for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Apothecaries Hall. By Jonathan Pereira, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c."

The press has been superintended with great anxiety, and it is hoped that no important error has escaped correction. The reader is however requested to notice the following *corrigenda*:

Page 69, line 17, for *being*, read *having*. After line 24 insert, Nouns expressing parts of TIME are put in the *Ablative*; continuance of Time, in the Accusative.

Page 87, after line 4, insert, Arb-or *vcl -os*, Gen. *oris*, f. a tree.

* * * The Author, in his professional capacity, will be happy to assist any young Gentlemen who may be preparing for the first part of their examination, viz. *the Translation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and Physician's Prescriptions*.

241, Whitechapel Road.

A
SYNOPSIS
OF
THE LATIN GRAMMAR.

There are nine parts of speech;—*Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

Five of these are *declinable*;—Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.

Four, *indeclinable*;—Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

Declension is the mode or manner of changing the termination of a noun through the several cases in each number.

Cases are certain terminations which nouns adopt to express the relation they bear to other words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing.

Nouns have two numbers; *singular* and *plural*, and six cases in each number, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The *Nominative Case* comes *before* the Verb, the *Genitive* has the sign *of*, or the termination '*s*' ; the *Dative*, the sign *to* or *for* ; the *Accusative* follows the Verb ; the *Vocative calls*, or *speaks to* ; and the *Ablative* has the signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the comparative degree.

There are three Genders ;—*Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

There are five Declensions known by the ending of the *Genitive Case singular*.

The *Genitive* of the first ends in *ae* ; the second in *i* ; the third in *is* ; the fourth in *us* ; and the fifth in *ei*.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the *Neuter Gender* have the *Nominative*, the *Accusative*, and the *Vocative* alike in both numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *u*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural are alike.
3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the Nominative.
4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first Declension have the Genitive and Dative singular in *ae* or *æ* diphthong, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *ārum*, the Dative and Ablative in *is*, and the Accusative in *as*, thus,

Rosa, a rose.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ros-a</i> , a rose	N. <i>ros-æ</i> , roses
G. <i>ros-æ</i> , of a rose	G. <i>ros-arum</i> , of roses
D. <i>ros-æ</i> , to a rose	D. <i>ros-is</i> , to roses
A. <i>ros-am</i> , a rose	A. <i>ros-as</i> , roses
V. <i>ros-a</i> , o rose	V. <i>ros-æ</i> , o roses
A. <i>ros-à</i> , with a rose	A. <i>ros-is</i> , with roses

Alœ, an aloe, and *mastiche*, mastich, are thus declined in the singular :

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Alœ	Alœs	Alœ	Alœn	Alœ	Alœ

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the Second Declension have the Genitive singular in *i*; the Dative and Ablative in *o*; the Accusative in *um*; the Vocative like the Nominative. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *i*; the Genitive in *ōrum*; the Dative and Ablative in *is*; and the Accusative in *os*; thus,

Liber, a book, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. liber, a book	N. libr-i, books
G. libr-i, of a book	G. libr-orum, of books
D. libr-o, to a book	D. libr-is, to books
A. libr-um, a book	A. libr-os, books
V. liber, o book	V. libr-i, o books
A. libr-o, with a book	A. libr-is, with books

When the Nominative is in *us*, the Vocative is in *e*, as,

Oculus, an eye, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ocul-us, an eye	N. ocul-i, eyes
G. ocul-i, of an eye	G. ocul-orum, of eyes
D. ocul-o, to an eye	D. ocul-is, to eyes
A. ocul-um, an eye	A. ocul-os, eyes
V. ocul-e, o eye	V. ocul-i, o eyes
A. ocul-o, with an eye	A. ocul-is, with eyes

Folium, a leaf, n.

Singular.

- N. foli-um, a leaf
 G. foli-i, of a leaf
 D. foli-o, to a leaf
 A. foli-um, a leaf
 V. foli-um, o leaf
 A. foli-o, with a leaf

Plural.

- N. foli-a, leaves
 G. foli-orum, of leaves
 D. foli-is, to leaves
 A. foli-a, leaves
 V. foli-a, o leaves
 A. foli-is, with leaves

Obs.—*Deus*, God, maketh *o Deus* in the Vocative singular, also, proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative. *Filius* has also *fili* and *genius*, *geni*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third Declension have the Genitive singular in *is*; the Dative in *i*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; and the Ablative in *e* or *i*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, *a*, or *ia*; the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*; thus,

Ignis, a fire, m.

Singular.

- N. ign-is, a fire
 G. ign-is, of a fire
 D. ign-i, to a fire
 A. ign-em, a fire
 V. ign-is, o fire
 A. ign-e, with a fire

Plural.

- N. ign-es, fires
 G. ign-ium, of fires
 D. ign-ibus, to fires
 A. ign-es, fires
 V. ign-es, o fires
 A. ign-ibus, with fires

Many nouns of this Declension increase in the Genitive, as,

Lapis, a stone, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lapis, a stone	N. lapid-es, stones
G. lapid-is, of a stone	G. lapid-um, of stones
D. lapid-i, to a stone,	D. lapid-ibus, to stones
A. lapid-em, a stone	A. lapid-es, stones
V. lapis, o stone	V. lapid-es, o stones
A. lapid-e, with a stone	A. lapid-ibus, with stones

Opus, a work, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. opus, a work	N. oper-a, works
G. opér-is, of a work	G. oper-um, of works
D. oper-i, to a work	D. oper-ibus, to works
A. opus, a work	A. oper-a, works
V. opus, o work	V. oper-a, o works
A. oper-e, with a work	A. oper-ibus, with works

Obs.—1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make *i* in the Ablative singular, *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural, and *ium* in the Genitive plural.

2. Nouns in *es* and *is* not increasing in the Genitive, make *ium*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *as* and in *s* or *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the Genitive plural.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth Declension make the Genitive singular in *ús*; the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *ús*; the Genitive in *uum*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*: thus,

Gradus, a step, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. grad-us, a step	N. grad-us, steps
G. grad-us, of a step	G. grad-uum, of steps
D. grad-ui, to a step	D. grad-ibus, to steps
A. grad-um, a step	A. grad-us, steps
V. grad-us, o step	V. grad-us, o steps
A. grad-u, with a step	A. grad-ibus, with steps

Obs.—*Quercus* makes *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative plural.

Cornu, a horn, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. cornu, a horn	N. cornu-a, horns
G. cornu, of a horn	G. corn-uum, of horns
D. cornu, to a horn	D. corn-ibus, to horns
A. cornu, a horn	A. cornu-a, horns
V. cornu, o horn	V. cornu-a, o horns
A. cornu, with a horn	A. corn-ibus, with horns

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have their Genitive and Dative singular in *ei*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, the Genitive in *ērum*, and the Dative and Ablative in *ēbus*: as,

Dies, a day.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>dies</i> , a day	N. <i>di-es</i> , days
G. <i>di-ēi</i> , of a day	G. <i>di-erum</i> , of days
D. <i>di-ei</i> , to a day	D. <i>di-ebus</i> , to days
A. <i>di-em</i> , a day	A. <i>di-es</i> , days
V. <i>di-es</i> , o day	V. <i>di-es</i> , o days
A. <i>di-e</i> , with a day	A. <i>di-ebus</i> , with days

Obs.—Nouns of this Declension want the plural except *res* and *dies* which are entire, and *species*, which has only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its *quality*.

Adjectives are of three Declensions.

The first has three endings, *us*, *a*, *um*, as *albus*, *alba*, *album*; or, *er*, *a*, *um*, as *niger*, *nigra*,

nigrum; the first being *masculine*, the second *feminine*, and the third *neuter*.

The *second* declension has two endings, *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, as *mitis, mite*.

The *third* has one ending serving for all genders, as *capax*.

The second makes the Ablative singular in *i* only; the third in *e* or *i*; and both make the neuter plural in *ia*, and Genitive in *ium*; except comparatives and a few others.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Albus, alba, album, white.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. alb-us,	-a,	-um	N. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
G. alb-i,	-æ,	-i	G. alb-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. alb-o,	-æ,	-o	D. alb-is,	-is,	-is
A. alb-um,	-am,	-um	A. alb-os,	-as,	-a
V. alb-e,	-a,	-um	V. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
A. alb-o,	-a,	-o	A. alb-is,	-is,	-is

Niger, nigra, nigrum, black.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. niger,	nigra,	nigrum	N. nigri,	-æ,	-a
G. nigr-i,	-æ,	-i	G. nigr-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. nigr-o,	-æ,	-o	D. nigr-is,	-is,	-is
A. nigr-um,	-am,	-um	A. nigr-os,	-as,	-a
V. niger,	nigra,	nigrum	V. nigr-i,	-æ,	-a
A. nigr-o,	-a,	-o	A. nigr-is,	-is,	-is

SECOND DECLENSION.

Mitis, m. and f., *mite*, n. mild.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mite</i>	N. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
G. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i>	G. <i>mit-iūm</i> ,	<i>-iūm</i> ,	<i>-iūm</i>
D. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	D. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>
A. <i>mit-em</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	A. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
V. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	V. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
A. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	A. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>

THIRD DECLENSION.

Capax, m. f. and n., spacious.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	N. <i>cap-acēs</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
G. <i>cap-acis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i>	G. <i>cap-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i>
D. <i>cap-aci</i> ,	<i>-aci</i> ,	<i>-aci</i>	D. <i>cap-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>
A. <i>cap-acem</i> ,	<i>-acem</i> ,	<i>-ax</i>	A. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
V. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	V. <i>cap-aces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
A. <i>cap-ace</i> <i>rel cap-aci</i> ,	<i>cap-aci</i> ,	&c.	A. <i>cap acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>

Certain adjectives declined like *albus* make the Genitive singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*,

as *unus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter* and *neuter*, *alius* makes *aliud* in the neuter gender, all but *unus*, *solus*, and *totus*, want the Voeative.

Ambo and *duo* are thus deelined.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ambo</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
G. <i>amb-orum</i>	<i>amb-arum</i>	<i>amb-ōrum</i>
D. <i>amb-obus</i>	<i>amb-abus</i>	<i>amb-obus</i>
A. <i>amb-os v. o</i>	<i>amb-as</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
V. <i>amb-o</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
A. <i>amb-ōbus</i>	<i>amb-ābus</i>	<i>amb-ōbus</i>

Tres is deelined like the plural of *mitis*; other numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are undeelined.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective uneompared; the Comparative and Superlative are made by adding *or* and *ssimus*, to the first case of the Positive ending in *i*, as from

(G. *albi*,)—*albus*, *albi-or*, *albi-ssimus*

(D. *miti*,)—*mitis*, *miti-or*, *miti-ssimus*

(D. *capaci*,)—*capax*, *capaci-or*, *capaci-ssimus*.

If the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed from the Nominative by adding *rimus*, as *niger*, *nigri-or* *niger-rimus*.

Facilis and *similis*, change *is* into *limus*, as *facili-is*, *facili-or*, *facili-limus*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus	melior	optimus
Malus	pejor	pessimus
Magnus	major	maximus
Parvus	minor	minimus
Multus	plus	plurimus

Comparatives are declined like *mitis*, with a little variation, as *mitior*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. mitior, <i>mitior</i> , <i>mitius</i>			N. mitior-es, <i>mitior-es</i> , <i>mitior-a</i>		
G. mitior-is, -is, -is			G. mitior-um, -um, -um		
D. mitior-i, -i, -i			D. mitior-ibus, -ibus, ibus		
A. mitior-em, -em, <i>mitius</i>			A. mitior-es, -es, -a		
V. mitior, <i>mitior</i> , <i>mitius</i>			V. mitior-es, -es, -a		
A. mitior-e, vel mitior-i, &c.			A. mitior-ibus, -ibus, ibus		

Superlatives are declined like *albus*.

The agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective.

Rule.—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, as

- Congius vinarius,—a wine gallon
 Aqua destillata,—distilled water
 Balnēum aquōsum,—a watery bath

EXAMPLES of an *Adjective* and *Substantive* in every *Case, Number, and Gender.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. aqua destillata	N. aquæ destillatae
G. aquæ destillatae	G. aquarum destillatarum
D. aquæ destillatæ	D. aquis destillatis
A. aquam destillatam	A. aquas destillatas
V. aqua destillata	V. aquæ destillatæ
A. aquâ destillatâ	A. aquis destillatis

Singular.	Plural.
N. congius vinarius	N. congii vinarii
G. congii vinarii	G. congiorum vinariorum
D. congio vinario	D. congiis vinariis
A. congium vinarium	A. congios vinarios
V. congie vinarie	V. congii vinarii
A. congio vinario	A. congiis vinariis

Singular.	Plural.
N. balneum aquosum	N. balnea aquosa
G. balnei aquosi	G. balneorum aquosorum
D. balneo aquoso	D. balneis aquosis
A. balneum aquosum	A. balnea aquosa
V. balneum aquosum	V. balnea aquosa
A. balneo aquoso	A. balneis aquosis

Lentus ignis, a slow fire.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lensus ignis	N. lenti ignes
G. lenti ignis	G. lentorum igninum
D. lento igni	D. lentis ignibus
A. lentum ignem	A. lentos ignes
V. lente ignis	V. lenti ignes
A. lento igne	A. lentis ignibus

Calor fervens, boiling heat.

Singular.	Plural.
N. calor fervens	N. calores ferventes
G. caloris ferventis	G. calorum ferventium
D. calori ferventi	D. caloribus ferventibus
A. calorem ferventem	A. calores ferventes
V. calor fervens	V. calores ferventes
A. calore fervente	A. caloribus ferventibus

Pondus specificum, specific weight.

Singular.	Plural.
N. pondus specificum	N. pondera specifica
G. pondris specifici	G. ponderum specificorum
D. ponderi specifico	D. ponderibus specificis
A. pondus specificum	A. pondera specifica
V. pondus specificum	V. pondera specifica
A. pondere specifico	A. ponderibus specificis

Spiritus tenuior, weaker, or *proof spirit*.

Singular.	Plural.
N. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
G. spiritus tenuioris	G. spiritum tenuiorum
D. spiritui tenuiori	D. spiritibus tenuioribus
A. spiritum tenuiorem	A. spiritus tenuiores
V. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
A. spiritu tenuiore	A. spiritibus tenuioribus

Res aliena, an extraneous thing.

Singular.	Plural.
N. res aliena	N. res alienæ
G. rei alienæ	G. rerum alienarum
D. rei alienæ	D. rebus alienis
A. rem alienam	A. res alienas
V. res aliena	V. res alienæ
A. re aliena	A. rebus alienis

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a part of speech put for a Noun, and is declined with Number, Case, and Gender.

There are eighteen Pronouns, *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *quis*, *qui*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas*.

Eight of these want the Vocative, *ego*, *sui*, *quis*, *qui*, *tuus*, *suus*, *vester*, *vestras*.

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, are Pronouns Substantive, and are thus declined;—the rest are Adjectives.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ego, I	N. nos, we
G. mei, of me	G. nostrūm or nostrī, of us
D. mihi, to me	D. nobis, to us
A. me, me	A. nos, us
V. —	V. —
A. me, from or by me	A. nobis, from or by us

Singular.	Plural.
N. tu, thou	N. vos, ye or you
G. tui, of thee	G. vestrūm or vestrī, of you
D. tibi, to thee	D. vobis, to you
A. te, thee	A. vos, you
V. tu, o thou	V. vos, o you
A. tibi, from or by thee	A. vobis, from or by you

Sui of himself, herself, itself, themselves, has no Nominative or Vocative Case, and is thus declined.

Singular and Plural.	
G. sui, of himself,	
D. sibi, to himself,	
A. se, himself,	
A. se, by himself,	

}

herself, itself, themselves

Ille, illa, illud, he, she, that or it.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ille, illa, illud	N. illi, illæ, illa
G. illius, illius, illius	G. illorum, illarum, illorum
D. illi, illi, illi	D. illis, illis, illis
A. illum, illam, illud	A. illos, illas, illa
V. ille, illa, illud	V. illi, illæ, illa
A. illo, illa, illo	A. illis, illis, illis

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, he himself, she herself, it itself; and *iste, ista, istud*, he, she, that, are declined like *ille*, save only that *ipse* hath *ipsum* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative singular neuter.

Hic, hæc, hoc, this.

Singular.	Plural.
N. hic, hæc, hoc	N. hi, hæ, hæc
G. hujus, hujus, hujus	G. horum, harum, horum
D. huic, hnic, huic	D. his, his, his
A. hunc, hanc, hoc	A. hos, has, hæc
V. hic, hæc, hoc	V. hi, hæ, hæc
A. hoc, hac, hoc	A. his, his, his

Is, ea, id, he, she, it or that.

Singular.	Plural.
N. is, ea, id	N. ii, eæ, ea
G. ejus, ejus, ejus	G. eorum, earum, eorum
D. ei, ei, ei	D. iis r. eis, iis r. eis, iis r. eis
A. eam, eam, id	A. eos, eas, ea
V. ——————	V. ——————
A. eo, ea, eo	A. iis r. eis, &c.

Quis, quæ, quod or quid, who, which, what.

Singular.	Plural.
N. quis, quæ, quod r. quid	N. qui, quæ, quæ
G. cuius, enjns, cuius	G. quorum, quarum, quorum
D. eni, cui, cui	D. queis r. quibus
A. quem, qunam, qunod r. quid	A. quos, quas, quæ
V. ——————	V. ——————
A. quo, qua, quo	A. queis r. quibus

In the same manner is declined *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *albus*; *noster* and *vester* like *niger*;—except that *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative.

Nostras, vestras, cujas, are like *capax*, as Genitive *nostratis, vestratis, cujatis*.

The compounds of *quis* make *qua* in the feminine singular of the Nominative, and the neuter plural, as *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid*. But *siquis*, and *ecquis*, make *qua* or *quæ*.

Quisquis has no feminine, and the neuter only in the Nominative and Accusative.

Idem the compound of *is*; and *quidam*, take *n* instead of *m* in the Accusative singular and Genitive plural, as, *cundem, corundem*.

VERBS.

A Verb is the chief word in every sentence, and signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

Of Verbs there are two Voices; the *Active* and the *Passive*.

There are four moods, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative*, and the *Infinitive*.

There are five tenses or times, the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

Verbs have *two numbers*; *singular* and *plural*; and *three persons* in each number.

Note.—All nouns are of the third person except *ego, nos, tu, and vos*.

In the Pharmacopœia the *first person singular*

and the *second person plural* are never used. The *first person plural* seldom occurs, and the *second person singular* is found only in the *imperative*. *Colāveris* is used twice.

Before other Verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the Verb *esse*, to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

Indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

am.

<i>Sing.</i> — <i>Sum</i>	I am
Es	Thou art
Est	He is
<i>Plur.</i> — <i>Sumus</i>	We are
Estis	Ye are
Sunt	They are

IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> — <i>Eram</i>	I was
Eras	Thou wast
Erat	He was
<i>Plur.</i> — <i>Eramus</i>	We were
Erātis	Ye were
Erant	They were

PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fui	I have been
Fuisti	Thou hast been
Fuit	He has been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuimus	We have been
Fuistis	Ye have been
Fuerunt <i>vel</i>	They have been
Fuere	

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fueram	I had been
Fueras	Thou hadst been
Fuerat	He had been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerāmus	We had been
Fueratis	Ye had been
Fuerant	They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Ero	I shall or will be
Eris	Thou shalt or wilt be
Erit	He shall or will be
<i>Plur.</i> —Erimus	We shall or will be
Eritis	Ye shall or will be
Erunt	They shall or will be

Subjunctive mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

may or can.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sim	I may or can be
Sis	Thou mayst or canst be
Sit	He may or can be
<i>Plur.</i> —Simus	We may or can be
Sitis	Ye may or can be
Sint	They may or can be

IMPERFECT TENSE.

might or could.

<i>Sing.</i> —Essem <i>vel</i> forem	I might or could be
Esses <i>vel</i> fores	Thou mightst or couldst be
Esset <i>vel</i> foret	He might or could be
<i>Plur.</i> —Essēmus <i>vel</i> forēmus	We might or could be
Essetis <i>vel</i> foretis	Ye might or could be
Essent <i>vel</i> forent	They might or could be

PERFECT TENSE.

may have, should have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fučrim	I may or should have been
Fueris	Thou mayst or shouldst have been
Fuerit	He may or should have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We may or should have been
Fueritis	Ye may or should have been
Fuerint	They may or should have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, would have, &c.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuissem	I might, or would have been
Fuisses	Thou mightst or worldst have been
Fuisset	He might or would have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuissēmus	We might or would have been
Fuissētis	Ye might or would have been
Fuissent	They might or would have been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuero	I shall have been
Fueris	Thou shalt have been
Fuerit	He shall have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We shall have been
Fueritis	Ye shall have been
Fuerint	They shall have been

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sis, es, esto	Be thou
Sit, esto	Let him be
<i>Plur.</i> —Símus	Let us be
Sitis, este,—estote	Be ye
Sint, sunto	Let them be

Infinitive mood.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSE.

esse, to be.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSE.

fuisse, to have been.

FUTURE TENSE.

fore vel futurum esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE IN RUS.

futurus, about to be.

REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs have four conjugations, both in the active and passive Voice.

The first conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *vocāre*, *vocāris*.

The second hath *e* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

The third hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*, as, *legēre*, *legēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *audīre*, *audīris*.

There are four terminations of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, viz. *o* of the present,

i of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive. Too great care cannot be taken as it respects the perfect and supine when Verbs are looked out in the Vocabulary.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Voco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, to call.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

do, am.

<i>Sing.</i> — <i>Voc-o</i>	I call, do call, or am calling
<i>Voc-as</i>	Thou callest, dost call, or art calling
<i>Voc-at</i>	He calls, doth call, or is calling
<i>Plur.</i> — <i>Voc-āmus</i>	We call, do call, or are calling
<i>Voc-atis</i>	Ye call, do call, or are calling
<i>Voc-ant</i>	They call, do call, or are calling

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

did, was.

<i>Sing.</i> — <i>Voc-ābam</i>	I did call, or was calling
<i>Voc-abas</i>	Thou didst call, or wast calling
<i>Voc-abat</i>	He did call, or was calling
<i>Plur.</i> — <i>Voc-abāmus</i>	We did call, or were calling
<i>Voc-abatis</i>	Ye did call, or were calling
<i>Voc-abant</i>	They did call, or were calling

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-i	I called, or have called
Vocav-isti	Thou called'st, or hast called
Vocav-it	He called, or has called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-īmus	We called, or have called
Vocav-istis	Ye called, or have called
Vocav-ērunt <i>v.</i> ēre	They called, or have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ēram	I had called
Vocav-eras	Thou hadst called
Vocav-erat	He had called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erāmus	We had called
Vocav-eratis	Ye had called
Vocav-erant	They had called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābo	I shall, or will call
Voc-abis	Thou shalt, or wilt call
Voc-abit	He shall, or will call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-ābimus	We shall, or will call
Voc-abitis	Ye shall, or will call
Voc-abunt	They shall, or will call

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-em	I may, or can call
Voc-es	Thou mayst, or canst call
Voc-et	He may, or can call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-ēmus	We may, or can call
Voc-ētis	Ye may, or can call
Voc-ēnt	They may, or can call

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ārem	I might, or could call
Voc-ares	Thou mightst, or could'st call
Voc-aret	He might, or could call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-āremus	We might, or could call
Voc-āretis	Ye might, or could call
Voc-ārent	They might, or could call

3. PERFECT TENSE.

should have, may have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ērim	I should have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shouldst have called
Vocav-erit	He should have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-ērimus	We should have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye should have called
Vocav-erint	They should have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-issem	I might have called
Vocav-issem	'Thou mightst have called
Vocav-isset	He might have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-issēmus	We might have called
Vocav-issetis	Ye might have called
Vocav-i:sent	They might have called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ēro	I shall have called
Vocav-eris	'Thou shalt have called
Vocav-erit	He shall have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erimus	We shall have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye shall have called
Vocav-erint	They shall have called

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ā, Voc-āto	Call thou
Voc-et, Voc-ato	Let him call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emus	Let us call
Voc-ate, Voc-atote	Call ye
Voc-ent, Voc-anto	Let them call

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—*Voc-āre*, to call

Perf. and Plup.—*Vocav-isse*, to have called

Future.—*Vocatu-rum esse*, to be about to call

Gerunds.

Vocan-di, of calling

Vocan-do, in calling

Vocan-dum, to call

Supines.

Vocat-um, to call

Vocat-u, to be called

Participles.

Pres.—*Vocans*, calling

Fut.—*Vocatu-rus*, about to call.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Vocor, vocātus, vocāri, to be called.

Indicative mood.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

am.

<i>Sing.</i> — <i>Voc-or</i>	I am called
<i>Voc-āris v. voc-āre</i>	Thou art called
<i>Voc-atur</i>	He is called
<i>Plur.</i> — <i>Voc-amur</i>	We are called
<i>Voc-amīni</i>	Ye are called
<i>Voc-antur</i>	They are called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-abar	I was called
Voc-abāris <i>r.</i> abāre	Thou wast called
Voc-abatur	He was called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abamur	We were called
Voc-abamini	Ye were called
Voc-abantur	They were called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sum <i>v.</i> fui	I have been called
Vocat-us es <i>v.</i> fuisti	Thou hast been called
Vocat-us est <i>v.</i> fuit	He has been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i sumus <i>v.</i> fuimus	We have been called
Vocat-i estis <i>v.</i> fuistis	Ye have been called
Vocat-i suūt fuerunt <i>r. ere</i>	They have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

<i>S.</i> —Vocat-us eram <i>r.</i> fueram	I had been called
Vocat-us eras <i>v.</i> fueras	Thou hadst been called
Vocat-us erat <i>v.</i> fuerat	He had been called
<i>P.</i> —Vocat-i eramus <i>v.</i> fueramus	We had been called
Vocat-i eratis <i>v.</i> fueratis	Ye had been called
Vocat-i erant <i>v.</i> fuerant	They had been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall, or will be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābor	I shall or will be called
Voc-abēris v. abēre	Thou shalt or wilt be called
Voc-abitur	He shall or will be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abīmur	We shall or will be called
Voc-abim̄ni	Ye shall or will be called
Voc-abuntur	They shall or will be called

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-er	I may or can be called
Voc-ēris, } v. voc-ēre }	Thou mayst or canst be called
Voc-etur	He may or can be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	We may or can be called
Voc-em̄ni	Ye may or can be called
Voc-entur	They may or can be called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-arer	I might or could be called
Voc-arēris, } v. arēre }	Thou mightst or couldst be called
Voc-aretur	He might or could be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-aremur	We might or could be called
Voc-arem̄ni	Ye might or could be called
Voc-arentur	They might or could be called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

<i>Sing.—Vocat-us sim v. fuerim</i>	{ I should have been called
<i>Vocat-us sis v. fueris</i>	{ Thou shouldst have been called
<i>Vocat-us sit v. fuerit</i>	{ He should have been called
<i>Plur.—Vocat-i simus v. fuerimus</i>	{ We should have been called
<i>Vocat-i sitis v. fueritis</i>	{ Ye should have been called
<i>Vocat-i sint v. fuerint</i>	{ They should have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, would have been.

<i>Sing.—Vocat-us essem v. fuisse</i>	{ I would have been called
<i>Vocat-us esses v. fuisse</i>	{ Thou wouldst have been called
<i>Vocat-us esset v. fuisse</i>	{ He would have been called
<i>Plur.—Vocat-iessemus v. fuisse-</i> <i>mus</i>	{ We would have been called
<i>Vocat-i essetis v. fuisse</i>	{ Ye would have been called
<i>Vocat-i essent v. fuisse</i>	{ They would have been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us ero r. fuero	{ I shall have been { called
Vocat-us eris r. fueris	{ Thou shalt have { been called
Vocat-us erit r. fuerit	{ He shall have been { called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i erimus r. fuerimus	{ We shall have been { called
Vocat-i eritis r. fueritis	{ Ye shall have been { called
Vocat-i erunt r. fuerint	{ They shall have { been called

Imperative mood.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-āre, voc-ator	Be thou called
Voc-etur, voc-ator	Let him be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	Let us be called
Voc-amini, voc-aminor	Be ye called
Voc-entur, voc-antor	Let them be called

*Infinitive mood.**Pres. and Imp.*—Voc-āri, to be called*Perf. and Plup.*—Voc-atum esse r. fuisse, to have been called*Future.*—Vocat-um iri, to be about to be called*Participles.**Perf.*—Vocat-us, called or being called*Fut. in dus.*—Voc-andus, to be called.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Doceo, docui, doctum, docēre, to teach.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.—Doc-eo**Doc-es**Doc-et**Plur.—Doc-ēmus**Doc-etis**Doc-ent*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.—Doc-ēbam**Doc-ebas**Doc-ebat**Plur.—Doc-ebamus**Doc-ebatis**Doc-ebant*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.—Docu-i**Docu-isti**Docu-it**Plur.—Docu-imus**Docu-istis**Docu-erunt v. ere*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.—Docu-eram**Docu-eras**Docu-erat**Plur.—Docu-eramus**Docu-eratis**Docu-eraut*

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.—Doc-ēbo**Doc-ebis**Doc-ebit**Plur.—Doc-ebimus**Doc-ebitis**Doc-ebunt*

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.—Doc-eam*

Doc-eas

Doc-eat

Plur.—Doc-eāmus

Doc-eatis

Doc-eant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.**Sing.—Doc-ērem*

Doc-eres

Doc-eret

Plur.—Doc-eremus

Doc-eretis

Doc-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have,**Sing.—Docu-erim*

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have.**Sing.—Docu-issem*

Docu-isses

Docu-isset

Plur.—Docu-issemus

Docu-issetis

Docu-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.—Docu-ero*

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

Sing.—	Doc-ē, doc-ēto Doc-eat, doc-eto
Plur.—	Doc-eamus Doc-ete, doc-etote Doc-eant, doc-ento

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēre*Perf. and Plup.*—Docu-isse*Future.*—Doctu-rum esse

Gerunds.

Doc-endī

Doc-endo

Doc-endūm

Supines.

Act.—Doctu-m

Pass.—Doctu-

Participles.

Pres.—Doc-ens*Future.*—Doctu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Doccor, doctus, docēri, to be taught.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

am.

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

Sing.—	Doc-eor	Sing.—	Doc-ēbar
	Doc-ēris, v. doc-ēre		Doc-ebaris, v. ebare
	Doc-etur		Doc-ebatur
Plur.—	Doc-emur	Plur.—	Doc-ebamur
	Doc-emini		Doc-ebamini
	Doc-entur		Doc-ebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

- Sing.*—Doct-us sum *v.* fui
 Doct-us es *v.* fuisti
 Doct-us est *v.* fuit
Plur.—Doct-i sumus *v.* fuimus
 Doct-i estis *v.* fuistis
 Doct-i sunt, fuerunt *v.* ere

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

- Sing.*—Doet-us eram *v.* fueram
 Doet-us eras *v.* fueras
 Doet-us erat *v.* fuerat
Plur.—Doet-i eramus *v.* fueramus
 Doet-i eratis *v.* fueratis
 Doet-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

- Sing.*—Doc-ebor
 Doc-eberis, *v.* ebere
 Doc-ebitur
Plur.—Doe-ebimur
 Doc-ebimini
 Doc-ebuntur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> —Doc-ear | <i>Sing.</i> —Doe-er |
| Doc-earis <i>v.</i> doc-eāre | Doc-erēris <i>v.</i> erere |
| Doc-eatur | Doc-eretur |
| <i>Plur.</i> —Doe-eamur | <i>Plur.</i> —Doe-eremur |
| Doe-eamini | Doe-eremini |
| Doc-eantur | Doc-erentur |

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

Sing.—Doct-us sim *v.* fuerim

Doct-us sis *v.* fueris

Doct-us sit *v.* fuerit

Plur.—Doct-i simus *v.* fuerimus

Doct-i sitis *v.* fueritis

Doct-i sint *v.* fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, would have been.

Sing.—Doct-us cssem *v.* fuisseti

Doct-us essem *v.* fuisses

Doct-us esset *v.* fuisset

Plur.—Doct-i essemus *v.* fuissetis

Doct-i essetis *v.* fuissetis

Doct-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have been.

Sing.—Doct us ero *v.* fuero

Doct-us eris *v.* fueris

Doct-us erit *v.* fuerit

Plur.—Doct-i erimus *v.* fuerimus

Doct-i eritis *v.* fueritis

Doct-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood:

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Doc-ēre *v.* doc-etor

Doc-eatur, doc-etor

Plur.—Doc-eamur

Doc-emini, doc-eminor

Doc-eantur, doc-entor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēri*Perf. and Plup.*—Doct-um esse v. fuisse*Futuri.*—Doct-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Doct-us*Future.*—Docendus

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, legēre, to read.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Leg-o

Leg-is

Leg-it

Plur.—Leg-īmus

Leg-itis

Leg-unt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Leg-ēbam

Leg-ebas

Leg-ebat

Plur.—Leg-ēbāmus

Leg-ebatis

Leg-ebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Lēg-i

Leg-isti

Leg-it

Plur.—Leg-īmus

Leg-istis

Leg-erunt r. ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Lēg-ēram

Leg-eras

Leg-erat

Plur.—Leg-ēramus

Leg-eratis

Leg-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Leg-am
	Leg-ēs
	Leg-et
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-ēmus
	Leg-etis
	Leg-ent

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Leg-am
	Leg-as
	Leg-at
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-āmus
	Leg-atis
	Leg-ant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Leg-ērem
	Leg-eres
	Leg-eret
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-ērēmus
	Leg-eretis
	Leg-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

should have, may have.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Lēg-ērim
	Leg-eris
	Leg-erit
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-erīmus
	Leg-eritis
	Leg-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, could, might have.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Lēg-issem
	Leg-issemes
	Leg-issem
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-issemus
	Leg-issemis
	Leg-issem

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Lēg-ēro
	Leg-eris
	Leg-erit
<i>Plur.</i> —	Leg-erīmus
	Leg-eritis
	Leg-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Lēg-e, lēg-ito
Leg-at, leg-ito*Plur.*—Leg-āmus
Leg-ite, leg-itōte
Leg-ant, leg-unto

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lēg-ěre*Perf. and Plup.*—Lēg-isse*Future.*—Lect-ūrum esse r. suisce

Gerunds.	Snipines.
Lēg-endī	Lectu-m
Leg-endo	Lectu
Leg-endum	

Participles

Pres.—Lēg-ens*Future.*—Lectu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Lēgor, lectus, lēgi, to be read.

Indicative mood.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*am.**was.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Lēg-or	<i>Sing.</i> —Leg-ēbar
Leg-ēris r. leg-ěre	Leg-ebaris r. ebāre
Leg-itnr	Leg-ehatur
<i>Plur.</i> —Leg-āmur	<i>Plur.</i> —Leg-ebamur
Leg-imini	Leg-ebamini
Leg-untmī	Leg-ebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

- Sing.*—Lect-us sum *v.* *fui*
 Lect-us es *v.* *fuisti*
 Lect-us est *v.* *fuit*
Plur.—Lect-i sumus *v.* *fuimus*
 Lect-i estis *v.* *fuistis*
 Lect-i sunt *fuērunt v.* *ēre*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

- Sing.*—Lect-us eram *v.* *fueram*
 Lect-us eras *v.* *fueras*
 Lect-us erat *v.* *fuerat*
Plur.—Lect-i eramus *v.* *fueramus*
 Lect-i eratis *v.* *fueratis*
 Lect-i erant *v.* *fuerant*

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will be.

- Sing.*—Leg-ar
 Leg-ēris *v.* *ēre*
 Leg-etur
Plur.—Leg-ēmur
 Leg-emini
 Leg-entur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> —Leg-ar | <i>Sing.</i> —Leg-ērer |
| Leg-āris <i>v.</i> <i>āre</i> | Leg-erēris <i>v.</i> <i>erēre</i> |
| Leg-atur | Leg-eretur |
| <i>Plur.</i> —Leg-amur | <i>Plur.</i> —Leg-eremur |
| Leg-antini | Leg-cremini |
| Leg-antur | Leg-erentur |

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

- Sing.*—Lect-us sim *v.* fuerim
 Lect-us sis *v.* fueris
 Lect-us sit *v.* fuerit
Plur.—Lect-i simus *v.* fuerimus
 Lect-i sitis *v.* fueritis
 Lect-i sint *v.* fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, would have been.

- Sing.*—Lect-us essem *v.* fuisse
 Lect-us esses *v.* fuisses
 Lect-us esset *v.* fuisset
Plur.—Lect-i essemus *v.* fuisse
 Lect-i essetis *v.* fuissetis
 Lect-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have been.

- Sing.*—Lect-us ero *v.* fuero
 Lect-us eris *v.* fueris
 Lect-us erit *v.* fuerit
Plur.—Lect-i erimus *v.* fuerimus
 Lect-i eritis *v.* fueritis
 Lect-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- Sing.*—Lēg-ēre *v.* leg-itor
 Leg-atur *v.* leg-itor
Plur.—Leg-amur
 Leg-āmīni *v.* leg-āmīnor
 Leg-antur *v.* leg-untor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lēg-i*Perf. and Plup.*—Lect-um esse v. fuisse*Future.*—Lect-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Lect-us*Future in dus.*—Legen-dus

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, to hear.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Aud-io

Aud-is

Aud-it

Plur.—Aud-īmus

Aud-itis

Aud-iunt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbam

Aud-iebas

Aud-iebat

Plur.—Aud-iebāmus

Aud-iebatis

Aud-iebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Audīv-i

Audiv-isti

Audiv-it

Plur.—Audiv-īmus

Audiv-istis

Audiv-ērunt v. ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Audiv-ěram

Audiv-eras

Audiv-erat

Plur.—Audiv-erāmus

Audiv-eratis

Audiv-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ies

Aud-iet

Plur.—Aud-iēmus

Aud-ietis

Aud-ient

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ias

Aud-iat

Plur.—Aud-iāmus

Aud-iatis

Aud-iant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, should.**Sing.*—Aud-irem

Aud-ires

Aud-iret

Plur.—Aud-irēmus

Aud-iretis

Aud-irent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ěrim

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erīmus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.**Sing.*—Audiv-issem

Audiv-isses

Audiv-isset

Plur.—Audiv-issēmus

Audiv-issetis

Audiv-isssent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ěro

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erīmus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Aud-i, aud-ito

Aud-iat, aud-ito

Plur.—Aud-iāmus

Aud-ite, aud-itote

Aud-iant, aud-iunto

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—*Aud-īre**Perf. and Plup.*—*Audiv-isse**Future.*—*Auditū-rum esse v. fuisse*

Gerunds.

Supines.

*Aud-iendi**Auditu-m**Aud-iendo**Auditu**Aud-iendum*

Participles.

Pres.—*Aud-iens**Future.*—*Auditu-rus*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, audītus, audīri, to be heard.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—*Aud-ior**Aud-īris, v. īre**Aud-itur**Plur.*—*Aud-imur**Aud-imini**Aud-iuntur*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing* — *Aud-iēbar**Aud-iebāris, v. iebāre**Aud-iebatur**Plur.*—*Aud-iebamur**Aud-iebamini**Aud-iebantur*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—*Audit-us sum v. fui**Audit-us es v. fuisti**Audit-us est v. fuit**Plur.*—*Audit-i sumus v. fuimus**Audit-i estis v. fuistis**Audit i sunt fuērunt v. ēre*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.
had been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Audit-us eram v. fuēram
Audit-us eras v. fueras
Audit-us erat v. fuerat
<i>Plur.</i> —Audit-i erāmus v. fuerāmus
Audit-i eratis v. fueratis
Audit-i erant v. fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.
shall or will be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Aud-iar
Aud-iēris v. iēre
Aud-iectur
<i>Plur.</i> —Aud-iemur
Aud-iemini
Aud-ientur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PERFECT TENSE. 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be. *might, could, should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Aud-iar	<i>Sing.</i> —Aud-irer
Aud-iāris v. iāre	Aud-ireris v. irēre
Aud-iatur	Aud-iretur
<i>Plur.</i> —Aud-iamur	<i>Plur.</i> —Aud-iremum
Aud-iamini	Aud-iremisi
Aud-iantur	Aud-irentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Audit-us sim v. fuerim
Audit-us sis v. fueris
Audit-us sit v. fuerit
<i>Plur.</i> —Audit-i simus v. fuerimus
Audit-i sitis v. fueritis
Audit-i sint v. fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have been.

Sing.—*Andit-us essem v. fuissetem*

Audit-us esses v. fuisses

Audit-us esset v. fuisset

Plur.—*Audit-i essēmus v. fuissēmus*

Audit-i essetis v. fuissetis

Audit-i esseut v. fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

should have been.

Sing.—*Audit-us ero v. fuero*

Audit-us eris v. fueris

Audit-us erit v. fuerit

Plur.—*Audit-i erimus v. fuerimus*

Audit-i eritis v. fueritis

Audit-i erunt v. fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—*Aud-īre, aud-ītor*

Aud-iatur, aud-itor

Plur.—*Aud-iamur*

Aud-iamini, aud-iminor

Aud-iantur, aud-iuntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—*Aud-īri*

Perf. and Plup.—*Audīt-um esse v. fuisse*

Future.—*Audit-um iri*

Participles.

Perfect.—*Audit-us*

Future.—*Audien-dus*

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, namely, *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive, according to the following rhyme.

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*, *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us* and *rus* are formed from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come, as *bam*, *bo*, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus*, *dum*, *do*, and *di*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a Verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine—thus :

Voc-o, ābam, ābo, em, ārem, ā or āto, āre,
ans, andum, andi, ando, andus.

Vocāv-i, ēram, ērim, issem, ēro, isse.

Vocat-um, u, us, ūrus.

Doc-eo, ēbam, ēbo, cam, ērem, ē or ēto, ēre
ens, endum, endi, endo, endus.

Docu-i, ēram, ērim, issem, ēro, isse.

Doct-um, u, us, ūrus.

LĒG-o, ēbam, am, ērem, ē or īto, ēre, ens,
endum, endi, endo, endus.

LĒG-i, ēram, ērim, issem, ēro, issce.

LECT-um, u, us, ūrus.

CAP-io, iēbam, iam, ērem, ē or īto, ēre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

CĒP-i, ēram, ērim, issem, ēro, isse.

CAPT-um, u, us, ūrus.

AUD-io, iēbam, iam, īrem, ī or īto, īre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

AUDīV-i, ēram, ērim, issem, ēro, issce.

AUDīT-um, u, us, ūrus.

A Verb is commonly said to be *conjugated* when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the present of the Indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the Verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a Verb which always remain the same are called *Radical* letters ; as, *voc*, in *voc-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*, as, *abamus*, in *voc-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *āre*, *ēre*, *ēre*, or *īre* of the Infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular Verb may be readily formed, except the Compound Tenses.

DEONENT VERBS.

Deponent Verbs have a passive form but an active signification. They are called *Deponents* because they have forsaken or deposed their active form. They make the perfect participle in the same manner as if they had the active voice, as *loquor, locutus, loqui*, to speak.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, *sum, eo, queo, volo, nolo, malo, fero, and sto*, with their Compounds. But properly there are only six, *nolo* and *malo* being Compounded of *volo*. They are irregular only in the *present Tense* and the Tenses derived from it. The terminations of the *perfect* and its *derivatives* are *regular* in all Verbs.

Sum has already been conjugated. *Prosum* to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with an *c*, as *prosum, prod-es, prod-est, &c.* in the other parts it is like *sum*, as, *pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit, &c.*

Possum is compounded of *potis, able*, and *sum*, and is thus conjugated,

Possim, potui, posse, to be able.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Possim*, potes, potest: possimus, potestis, possunt

Imp.—*Pot-eram*, -eras, -erat: -eramus, -eratis, -erant

Fut.—*Pot-ero*, -eris, -erit: -erimus, -eritis, -erunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Poss-im*, -is, -it: -imus, -itis, -int

Imp.—*Poss-sem*, -ses, -set: -semus, -setis, -sent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Posse*. Perf.—*Potuisse*.—The rest wanting.

EO.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Eo*, is, it: imus, itis, eunt

Imp.—*Ibam*, ibas, ibat: ibamus, ibatis, ibant

Fut.—*Ibo*, ibis, ibit: ibimus, ibitis, ibunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Eam*, eas, eat: eamus, eatis, eant

Imp.—*Irem*, ires, iret: iremus, iretis, irent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—*I*, ito, ito; ite, itote, euuto

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Ire*. Perf.—*Ivi: se*. Fut.—*Iturum esse, vel fuisse.*

Participles.

Pres.—*Iens*, Gen. *euntis*. Fut.—*Iturus*, -a, -um

Supines.

1 *Itum*

2 *Itu*

Gerunds.

Eundum

Eundi

Eundo

VOLO.

Volo, volui, velle, to will, or be willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Volo*, *vis*, *vult*; *volumus*, *vultis*, *volunt*

Imp.—*Vol ebam* *-ebas* *-ebat*; *-ebamus*, *-ebatis*, *-ebant*

Fut.—*Vol-am*, *-es*, *-et :* *-emus*, *-etis*, *-ent*

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Vel-im* *-is*, *it*; *-imns*, *-itis*, *-int*

Imp.—*Vel-lem*, *-les*, *-let*; *-lempns*, *-letis*, *-lent*

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Velle*.

Perf.—*Voluisse*.

Participles.

Pres.—*Volens*.

The rest are wanting.

NOLO.

Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Nolo*, *non-vis*, *non-vult*; *nolumus*, *non-vultis*, *nolunt*

Imp.—*Nol-ebam* *-ebas*, *-ebat*; *-ebamus*, *-ebatis*, *-ebant*

Fut.—*Nol-am*, *-es*, *-et*; *-emus*, *-etis*, *-ent*

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Nol-im*, *-is*, *-it*; *-imns*, *-itis*, *-int*

Imp.—*Nol-lem*, *-les*, *-let*; *-lempns*, *-letis*, *-lent*

Imperative mood.

Pres.—*Noli*, *nolito*; *nolite*, *nolitote*.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Nolle*.

Perf.—*Noluisse*.

Participles.

Pres.—*Nolens*. The rest wanting.

MALO.

Malo, malui, malle, to be more willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Malo*, *mavis, mavnlt; malumns, mavnlts, malunt*
 Imp.—*Mal-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant*
 Fut.—*Mal-am, -es, -et, &c.* This is scarcely in use.

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Mal-im, -is, -it; -imus, -itis, -int*
 Imp.—*Mal-tem, -les, -let; -temus, -letis, -lent*

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Malle.*

Perf.—*Maluisse.*

NOTE.—That *Volo*, *Nolo*, and *Malo*, retain something of the Third Conjugation; for *Vis, vult, vultis*, are contracted of *Volis, volit, volitis*; and *o* is changed into *u*, for, of old, they said *Volt voltis*.

Nolo is compounded of *Non volo*, and *Malo* of *Magis Volo*.

FERO.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre, to bring or suffer.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt*
 Imp.—*Fer-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant*
 Fut.—*Fer-am, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent*

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Fer-am, -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant*
 Imp.—*Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -remus, -retis, -rent*

Imperative mood.

Pres.—*Fer, ferto, ferto; ferte, fertote, ferunto.*

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Ferre.* Perf.—*Tulisse.* Fut.—*Laturum esse, vel fuisse.*

Participles.

Pres.—Fereus. Fut.—Laturus, -a, um.

Germns.	Supines.
1 Latum	Ferendum
2 Latu	Ferendi

Ferendo

PASSIVE VOICE.

Feror, latus, ferri.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fer-or,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot ris, \\ \cdot re, \end{array} \right.$	-tur;	-imur,	-imini,	-untur
Imp.—Fer-ebar,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot ebaris, \\ \cdot ebare, \end{array} \right.$	-batur;	-bamur,	-bamini,	-bantur
Fut.—Fer-ar,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot eris, \\ \cdot ere, \end{array} \right.$	-etur;	-emur,	-emini,	-entur

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-ar,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot aris, \\ \cdot are, \end{array} \right.$	-atur;	-amur,	-amini,	-antur
Imp.—Fer-er	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot eris, \\ \cdot erere, \end{array} \right.$	-retur;	-remur,	-remini,	-rentur

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Ferre, fertor, fertor; ferimini, feruntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferri. Perf.—Latumi esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Latum iri

Participles.

Perf.—Latns, a, -um. Fut.—Ferendus, a, um.

NOTE.—That *Fero* is a Verb of the Third Conjugation, *Fers, fert, fertis, ferto, scrite, ferrem, ferre, ferris, fertur fertor*; being contracted of *Feris, ferit, feritis, scrito, ferite, fererem, ferere, fereris, feritur* and *feritor*.

Also *Fer* is contracted of *fere*; which, in like manner, has happened to the Imperatives of *Dico, ducō, facio*, they having *dic, duc, fac*, instead of *dice, duce, fuce*.

The Compounds of *Fero* are conjugated the same way as the Simple; as, *afero, abstuli, ablatum; confero, contuli, collatum*.

FIO.

Fio, factus, fieri, to be made, or to become.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—*Fio*, *fis*, *fit*; *finus*, *fitis*, *fiant*

Imp.—*Fi-ebam*, *-ebas*, *-ebat*; *fiebamus* *fiebatis*, *fiebant*

Fut.—*Fiam*, *fies*, *fiet*; *fiemus*, *fietis*, *fient*

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—*Fiam*, *fias*, *fiat*; *fiamus*, *fiatis*, *fiant*

Imp.—*Fierem*, *fieres*, *fieret*; *fieremus*, *fieretis*, *fierent*

Imperative mood.

Pas.—*Fi*, *fito*, *fito*; *fite*, *fite*, *fiunto*.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—*Fieri*. Perf.—*Faetum esse*, *vel fuisse*. Fut.—*Factum iri*
Participles.

Perf.—*Faetus*, *-a*, *-um*. Fut.—*Faeiendus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Supines.

Factu.

Fio is the passive of *facio*, which is regular, instead of *fucior* which is not in use, yet the compounds of *facio* which change *a* into *i* are regular.

The compounds of *facio* with Verbs, Nouns, or Adverbs, retain the *a* and have their imperative active *fac*, and their passive form when used *fio*, as *calefacio*, *calefac*, *calefio*, &c.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A Verb is called *impersonal* which has only the termination of the third person singular, but

does not admit any person or nominative before it.

The nominative to a Verb impersonal is never a *person* but a *thing*, for which reason, and the want of the two primary persons, it is called *impersonal*.

An impersonal Verb is thus conjugated.

Licere, to be lawful.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Lic-eat</i>	<i>Lic-eat</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Lic-ēbat</i>	<i>Lic-ēret</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Lic-nit</i>	<i>Lic-uerit</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Lic-uerat</i>	<i>Lic-uisset</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Lic-ebit</i>	<i>Lic-uero</i>

Infinitive,

Pres. and Imp. *Lic-ēre.* *Perf. and Plup.* *Lic-uisse.*

All Impersonals want the Imperative, Gerunds, Supines, Future of the Infinitive, and almost always the participles.

Cæpi is called a *Preteritive Verb*, and is only used in the preterite tenses; it has sometimes a present signification, thns,

Cæpi, I begin, or have begun, *cæp-eram, crim, issem, ero, isse.* Supine, *cæptu.* Part. *cæptus, cæpturus.*

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a part of speech which *takes part* of a Verb and of a Noun; of a Verb as tense

and signification, and of a Noun, as Gender, Number, Case and Declension.

There are four Participles, the *present* and *future active*, as *vocans*, calling, *vocaturus*, about to call; and the *perfect* and *future passive*, as, *vocatus*, called, *vocandus*, to be called.

The Future in *rus* implies likelihood or design of doing a thing, as *scripturus*, intending, or with a view to write.

The Future in *dus* implies *duty*, *necessity*, or *merit*, as *flores legendi sunt*. Flowers are, or ought, to be gathered.

If from a participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

The present Participle is declined like *capax*, the rest like *albus*, and agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with the substantives to which they relate.

Gerunds are participial words which bear the signification of the Verb from which they are formed.

Supines have much the same signification as Gerunds, and may be indifferently applied to any Person or Number.

THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of Speech, which, being joined to a *Verb*, *Adjective*, or other Adverb, explains more fully their signification ; as, *Benè scribit*, he writes well.

1. Some Adverbs, especially such as are derived from *Adjectives*, admit of comparison ; as, *sæpè*, *sæpiùs*, *sæpissimè*; *doctè*, *doctiùs*, *doctissimè*.

2. These Adverbs, like the *Adjectives*, from which they are derived, are irregular :

<i>Benè</i> ,	<i>meliùs</i> ,	<i>optimè</i>
<i>Malè</i> ,	<i>pejùs</i> ,	<i>pessimè</i>
<i>Parvùm</i> ,	<i>minùs</i> ,	<i>minimè</i>
<i>Multùm</i> ,	<i>plùs</i> ,	<i>plurimùm</i>
<i>Propé</i> ,	<i>propiùs</i> ,	<i>proximè</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a part of Speech *set before* the Case it governs, signifying the relation of one thing to another, or the relation of Objects to Motion.

I. The Prepositions, which govern the *Accusative*, are :

Ad,	To, or At	Intra,	Within
Adversus,	Against	Juxta,	Hard by
Adversum,	{ Against Before	Ob,	{ For, On account of
Ante,	Before	Penes,	In the power of
Apud,	At, or Near	Per,	By, Through
Circà,	{ About,Night	Præter,	Besides, Except
Circùm,	{ About,Night	Propter,	For, Because of
Circiter,		Post,	After, Since
Cis,	{ On this side	Pone,	Behind
Citra,		Secundùm,	According to
Contra,	Against	Secus,	Nigh to, Along
Erga,	Towards	Suprà,	Above
Extra,	Without	Trans,	{ On the otherside of
Infra,	Below	Ultra,	Beyond
Inter,	{ Between, Among		

II. The Prepositions, which govern an Ablative, are :

A,	{	E,	{
Ab,		Ex,	
Abs.			
Absque,	Without	Præ,	{ Before, in compa-
Coram,	{ Before, In pre- sence of	Pro,	rison of
Cum,	With	Sine,	For, instead of
De,	Of, Concerning	Tenus,	Without
			Up to, as far as

III. These five govern sometimes the Accusative, sometimes the Ablative :

In,	In, into	Subter,	Underneath
Sub,	Under	Clam	{ Without the
Super,	Over, Upon		knowledge of

The Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, are contained in these Verses :

1. Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra, Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, propter, ob, infra,

Ultra, post, præter, juxta, per, pone, secundum,
Contra, infra, circùm, inter, quartum semper habebunt.

2. **Pro, præ, de, e, ex, sinc, coram, cum, tenus, abs-a-**
ab, absque,

Hæ sextum poscunt: 3. super, in, sub, subter, utrumque,
Sic clam: pluralem regit atque tenus geniticum.

1. *Pone* and *Secus* rarely occur: *Usque, unto, Versus,* towards, *Procul, far off, Palam, openly, in public view,* commonly classed among Prepositions, are, in reality, Adverbs, and do not govern a Case by themselves, but have a Preposition joined with them, for the most part understood, but sometimes expressed.

2. Besides the separate use of Prepositions, there is another use arising from them, namely, their being placed before a Number of Nouns and Verbs in Composition; which creates a great variety of words, and gives a peculiar elegance, force, and beauty to the Latin language. But the following are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only used in compound words:

Am, amb-	signifies	round about, usunder, again, back, aside, apart, together,	ss	Amb-io.
Di, dis-				Di-vido.
Re, red-				Re-duco.
Sc, —				Se-paro.
Con, co-				Con-jungo.

3. When two Prepositions are joined together in one word, they become Adverbs, such as, *exadversum, circumcircà, desupèr.*

4. When Prepositions lose their case, they become Adverbs.

Super, In, Sub, and Subter, govern an Accusative, when they imply Motion; when they imply rest in a place, they govern an Ablative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that *joins together* words and sentences.

INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is a part of Speech, *thrown into* discourse to express some passion, or emotion of the mind.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right construction of words in sentences. It is divided into CONCORD and GOVERNMENT: CONCORD, when one word agrees with another; GOVERNMENT, when one word is dependent upon, or governed by, another.

There are three concords:

1. The Verb with its Nominative.
2. The Adjective with its Substantive.
3. The Relative with its Antecedent.

General Principles of Syntax.

1. In every sentence there must be a Verb and a Nominative expressed or understood.
2. Every Adjective must have a Substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Nouns, except the Nominative and Vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The Infinitive is governed by some Verb or Adjective.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in number and person; as,

Libra habet uncias duodecim—A pound has twelve ounces.

Potassæ subcarbonas præparari potest—The subcarbonate of potass may be prepared.

Nos priore utimur—We employ the former.

Corticis colligi debent—Barks ought to be collected.

Sometimes an Infinitive mood, or a sentence, supplies the place of a Nominative to the Verb, as,

Idem nomen liquidorum mensuræ, idem solidorum pondéri, däri, errorem frequentissimè induxit—The same name being given to the measure of liquids as to the weight of solids has very frequently introduced error.

The infinitive mood has an Accusative before it, as,

Non omnibus nos satisfacturos esse, confidamus—We do not presume that we shall satisfy every one.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles agree

with their Substantives in gender, number, and case, as,

Congius vinarius—*The wine gallon.*

Quamque mensuram—*Every measure.*

Vase remoto—*The vessel being removed.*

THE THIRD CONCORD.

QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, is called a *relative Pronoun*, and agrees with its *antecedent* in gender, number, and person, as,

Ex nominibus quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimine imposita sunt—*From the names which have been put upon weights and measures without discrimination.*

If no Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb, as,

Quæ ad medicinam spectat—*Which relates to medicine.*

But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence, as,

Quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ ferè merces aestimantur—*By one of which gold and silver, by the other almost all the remaining kinds of merchandise are valued.*

In vas vitrœum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit—*Into a tall glass vessel which has a narrow mouth and broad bottom.*

Quem ad usus medicināles sic dispertimus—*Which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.*

In quibus medicamenta præparantur—*In which medicines are prepared.*

Two or more Substantives singular joined by a Copulative Conjunction may have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plural, as,

Ut destillent balneo arenæ, calore paulatim aucto, liquor acidus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinatus—*That by the aid of a sand bath, gradually heated, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil, may distil from it.*

Emplastro et adipi simul liquefactis—*The plaster and the lard being melted together.*

GOVERNMENT.

OF THE GENITIVE.

The Genitive is governed,

1. By Substantives, as,

Legibus regni—*By the laws of the realm.*

Solidorum ponderi—*To the weight of solids.*

2. By an Adjective in the neuter gender without a Substantive, and by *expers*, as,

Quantum varietatis—*How much variety.*

Plus calcis—*More lime.*

Multum pericilli—*Much danger.*

Saporis expers—*Free from taste.*

3. By *sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, as,

Sed officii esse nostri duximus—But we thought it to be our duty.

OF THE DATIVE.

The Dative is governed,

1. By Adjectives and Participles, viz. by *accommodatus*, *aptatus*, *finitimus*, *idoneus*, *proprius*, *adhærens*, *congruens*, *satisfacturus*, and *superimpositus*, as,

Rei tractandæ accommodatissima—Best adapted for treating upon the subject.

Cui aptatum—Adapted to which.

Finitimæ huic—Closely allied to this.

Quibusdam remedia magis idonæa—Remedies more suitable for some.

Alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propria—One appropriated to ale, the other to wine.

Semibns adhærentes—Adhering to the seeds.

Naturæ cujusque congruentia—Agreeing to the nature of each.

Omnibus nos satisfacturos esse—That we shall satisfy every one.

Priori superimpositum—Placed upon the former.

2. By the Verbs *abhorreo*, *accedo*, *conduco*, *persuadco*, *fio*, and *est* for *habeo*, as,

Quibus abhorribat eruditæ illa rerum appellandarum norma—To which the improved system of nomenclature was opposed.

Aliquid medicinæ accessit—Something has been added to medicine.

Utilitati publicæ conducant—May contribute to the public good.

Nobis persuasum est—We are persuaded.

Douce idonea crassitudo balsamo fiat—Until the balsam has acquired a proper consistency.

In vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit.

When *necessity* is signified, the gerund in *dum* is used with the Verb *est* set impersonally, and then governs a Dative expressed or understood, as,

Videndum est—It is to be seen, or care must be taken.

3. By the passive of Verbs governing two Cases, as,

Quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo diserimine, impo-sita sunt.

Vertor and sum in the following instances take two DATIVES after them, as,

Id nobis merito dedecori verteretur—We might justly incur discredit.

Cui congio nomen est—Which is called a gallon.

OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is governed,

1. By active Verbs and Particples :

Libram sic dispertimus—We thus divide the pound.

Ut eandem mensuram semper impleat—That it may always *fill the same measure*.

Eandem mensuram impletibus—*Filling the same measure*.

2. By the Prepositions, *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. and *in* for *into*, as,

Ad singula certius promptiusque conficienda—For more certainly and readily *componuding each medicine*.

Ad pilulas singendas—*For forming pills*.

Ad prohibendum empyreuma—*To prevent empyreuma*.

Ad ignem—*Over the fire*.

Prope ignem—*Near the fire*.

Super ignem—*On the fire*.

Sub finem—*Towards the end*.

Conjice in erueibulum—*Put into a crucible*.

ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

The following Verbs govern an *Accusative* and a *Dative*, viz. *adhiceo*, *adjicio*, *admisceo*, *affundo*, *appono*, *assigno*, *do*, *expono*, *immitto*, *impono*, *incoquo*, *infundo*, *injicio*, *inspergo*, *instillo*, *reddo*, *superinfundo*, as,

Sodæ subearbōnati calorem ferventem adhibe—*Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda*.

Suceo limōnum servēfaeto cretam paulatim adjice—*Add the chalk gradually to the boiling juice of lemons*.

Aquarum quæ sequuntur singulis congiis adjice spiri-tūs tenuiōris fluiduncias quinque—*Add fire fluid ounces of proof spirit to every gallon of the waters which follow*.

Ei saechārum adjice—*Add the sugar to it*.

Ei, dum ebullit, liquōrem priōrem admisce—*While it is boiling mix the former solution to it*.

Calci aquam assunde—*Pour water upon the lime.*

Ei cognomen apponere—*To give a name to it.*

Unicuique titulum assignare—*To assign a name to each.*

Nomina medicamentis dare—*To give names to medicines.*

Pulpam leni calore expone—*Expose the pulp to a gentle heat.*

Vasi vitreo arēnæ imposito benzöinum immittit—*Put the benzoin into a glass vessel placed in a sand bath.*

Hunc laborem nobis imposuit—*Has imposed this labour upon us.*

Adipi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabinæ folia incōque—*Boil the savine leares with the wax and lard melted together.*

Spiritum retortæ vitreæ infunde—*Pour the spirit into a glass retort.*

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram—*Put into the spirit a pound of the subcarbonate of potass.*

Extractis omnibus mollioribus paululum spiritus rectificati insperge—*Pour in upon all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.*

Ei adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim acidi sulphurici diluti quantum satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum—*While yet hot drop into it gradually as much dilute sulphuric acid as may be sufficient to precipitate the powder.*

Pharmacopœiam incendi reddere—*To revise the pharmacopœia.*

Cassiae lomentis contūsis aquam ferventem superinfunde—*Pour boiling water upon the bruised cassia pods.*

OF THE ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is governed by *opus* and *utor*, as,

Ut nullā purificatione opus sit—As to require no purification.

Nos priōre utimur—We employ the former.

The *cause, manner, and instrument* are put in the Ablative, as,

Paucis macūlis—With a few mistakes.

Oleo inquīnātus—Impregnated with oil.

Erroribus purgāta—Free from errors.

Lento igne—With a slow fire.

Pistillo lignēo—With a wooden pestle.

A *Substantive with a Participle* whose Case depends upon no other word is put in the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, as,

Annis viginti duōbus vix elapsis—Twenty two years being scarcely elapsed.

Instillato syrūpo—The syrup being dropped in.

The Prepositions *a, ab, abs, &c.* and *in* signifying *in* govern the Ablative, as,

A rege et senātu—By the king and parliament.

Ab usu populāri—By popular use.

Ex retortā vitrē—From a glass retort.

Hanc, in crucibulo, liquefac—Melt this in a crucible.

OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood, as,

Corticē colligi debent—Barks ought to be collected.

Facere statuimus—We determined to make.

Donee intumere cæperunt—Until they shall begin to rise.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *et, ac, atque, &c.* couple like Cases and Moods, as,

Resinam et ceram simul liquefæ—Melt the resin and wax together.

Macera et cola—Macerate and filter.

Ut, ne, donec, &c. are joined to the subjunctive mood, as,

Ut à parte oleosa separetur—That it may be separated from the oily part.

Cavens ne calor excēdat 120°—Taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°.

Donee corpus unum sit—Until the mass is uniform.

GENERAL RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

1. Construe the Nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging if any) then the Verb; then the word or words governed of the Verb; lastly, the Preposition (if any) with the word depending on it.
2. A Genitive case is usually construed after another Noun.
3. An Infinitive is generally construed after a Verb.
4. In an Ablative absolute construe the Participle or Adjective last, *i.e.* after the Noun or word with which it agrees.
5. Let the Relative and its clause be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT IN TRANSLATION.

Adjice... Aufer... Agita... Coque... Immisce... Ure...
 Pondus est.. Destillet acidum.. Nihil ascendat.. Sal
 abeat.. Pellicula supernatet.. Alumen liquescat.. Ebulli-
 tio cessaverit.. Præceptum est.. Opus amplectitur..
 Perpendamus... Judicemus... Moveamus.. Antecessores
 contulerunt.. Quæ videantur.. Scriptores imposuerant
 .. Præmia comparabuntur.

Pondus specificum.. Acidi muriatici.. Pulvri exsic-
 cato.. Calorem ferventem.. Aquâ tepidâ.. Caryophyllo-
 rum contusorum.. Petalorum expicatorum.. Uvarum
 passarum.. Errores nullos.. Abiectis ungibus.. Picis
 resinæ et ceræ simul liquefactis.

Prunorum pulpæ.. Cornuum ustorum et præparato-
 rum unciam.. Sodæ subcarbonatis, Ferri sulphatis, sin-
 gularum drachmam.. Cuminii seminum, carni seminum,
 lauri baccarum, singularum uncias tres.. Aquæ quod
 reliquum est.. Donec saporis expers fuerit.. Non licitum
 modo sed officii esse nostri duximus.

Recipe aceti conginum.. Liquorem effunde.. Crystallos,
 ut puræ sint, iterum et tertio cola.. Macera capsulas
 per horas viginti quatnōs.. Liquorem colatum iterum
 decoque ad octarōs duos, et adhuc ferventem cola..
 Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum terc, tum aquam
 paulatim adjice, et misce donec corpus unum sit.. Ad-

misce pulpas et humōrem consūme.. Sevum in frustula concide.. Misce et calorem lenem alhibe.

Igne acerrimo ure per horas duas, vel donec acidum aceticum dilutum instillatum nullas bullulas excitetur.. Misce et per chartam cola, vaporet liquor donec sal exsiccatur.. Hunc in vase accuratè obturato serva.. Hydrargyrum in retortam ferream infunde, et, igne subiecto, destillet Hydrargyrum purificatum. Misce acidum cum aquâ; his plumbi subcarbonatem paulatim adjice, et coque donec acilum saturetur; deinde per chartamcola, et aquâ consumptâ donec pellicula subnascatur, sepone ut fiant crystalli.. Has, effuso liquore super chartam biblam exsicca.

Videndum est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi insit in matériâ ex quâ fiunt mortaria, mensuræ, infunilibula aut alia vasa, in quibus medicamenta seu præparantur sive servantur; itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrefacta, aliena sunt.

Quoties sit mentio ponderis specisici, ponimus id, de quo agitur, esse caloris gradus quinquagesimi quinti.. Præparata acida alkalinæ, terrea, metallica tum sales omnis generis, in vasis vitreis obturatis servare oportet .. Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis præparari, et inter macerandum, sœpius agitari debent.

Post destillationem æthérīs sulphurici, lenito calore, destillet iterum liquor, donec spuma nigra intumescat, tum protinus ab igne retortam remove.. Liquori qui restat in retorta aquam adjuce ut supernatet pars oleosa. Hanc aufer, eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum, et simul agita.. Denique oleum æthereum separatum exime.

Conserventur syrūpi in loco, ubi calor gradum 55um nunquam excedat.. Emplastro et adipi simil lique-

factis, et ab igne remōtis, paulo antequam concrescant, cantharidem insperge atque omnia misce.. Gummiresinæ pro optimis habendæ sunt, quæ electæ fuerint adeo sinceræ ut nullâ purificatione opus sit.. Ubi herba recens adhibetur, pondere duplo utendum est.

In extractis omnibus præparandis, humorem, balneo aquoso, in patinâ quamprimum consume, donec fiat crassitudo ad pilulas singendas idonea, et sub finem spathâ assiduè move.. Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea crassitudo restituatur. Testas, sordibus prius purgatas, aquâ fermentate lava; tum præpara eodem modo, quo, de creta præceptum est.. Res alienas hordei seniinibus adhærentes aquâ frigidâ primuni ablue; deinde, assuso aquæ octario dimidio, semina paulisper coque.

Potassæ subcarbonas præparari potest, eodem modo ex tartaro, quod prius ustum fuerit, donec cinerei sit coloris.. Ferrum et potassæ supertartratem simul tere, et in vase vitro patulo cum aquæ fluiduncia per hebdomadas sex aéri expōne, spathâ quotidie movens, adjuncta subinde aquâ destillatâ ut semper humidâ sint.. Dein leni calore exsicca, in pulvrem tere, et cum aquæ destillatae fluiduncis triginta misce.. Liquorem cola, et colato spiritum adjice.. Dicerpenda sunt vegetabilia ex locis et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate siccâ, nec imbris, nec rore madefacta; quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ dintius servata fuerint rejicienda.. Semina colligenda sunt jam matûra, et antequam è plantâ decidere inceperint.. Hæc in propriis pericapiis servari debent.. Scillæ radicem ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis direptis, transversim in laminas tenues seca.

Illa enim intra paucos hos annos ita erroribus purgata et experimentis illustrata est, ita principiis novis

firmioribus, altioribus, undequaque stabilita, ut si in hâc unâ parte, quæ ad medicinam spectat, neglecta et rudis jacēret, id nobis meritò dedecori verterētur præcipue cum duæ finitimæ huic nostræ artes, chemica, et botanica, hæc, omnes omnium regiōnum hierbas cum labore maximo exploravērit, illa int̄egram suam disciplinam in meliorem commutaverit, et linguam penitùs novam loqui didicerit. Non ultérius igitur spatum esse moræ videtur, quin medicamentorum omnium vires et naturam cum summâ diligentia perpendāmus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsolēta vel supervacua judicēmus, loco moveāmus.

Quod ad nos attinet, nihil labōris detrectavimus quo librum hunc quam perfectissimum ederēmus.. Non ita tamen, ut omnibus nos satisfactūros esse, vel errōres nullos admisisse, considāmus; quos si quis asp̄rius notare voluerit, reputet modo quantum et varietatis et difficultatis hujusmōdi opus amplectitur, et paucis māculis non offensum iri sperāmus.. Sed hæc hactenus.

EXERCISES
FOR
MAKING LATIN,
SELECTED FROM THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Take .. Macerate.. Drop Recipio... Macero... In-
in.. Mix.. Strain. Sprinkle stillo.. Misceo.. Colo.. In-
.. Press. spergo.. Comprimo.

The measure is.. An error may arise.. The number is.. Use will render.. Heat indicates.. We usc.. We divide.. We presume.. We determined.. Crystals may be made.. Grains are saturated.... Bubbles are excited.. Globules arc seen.

Mensura sum.... Error nascor.. Numerus sum... Usus reddo.. Calor indico .. Ego utor.. Dispertio... Confido.. Statuo... Crystallus fio.. Granum saturo.. Bullula excito.. Globulus conspicio.

The measure is unequal .. The wine gallon has been defined.. The number is deceiving and uncertain.. A gentle heat indicates.. In bibulous paper.. To the boiling juice.. To the dried powder.. Of boiling distilled water.. Chemical substances are designated by

Mensura dispar sum.. Congius viarius definio.. Fallax et incertus sum numerus.. Calor leuis indico .. Charta bibulus.. Succus fervescens.. Pulvis exsiccatus.. Aqua destillata fervens.. Res chemica nomen receus designio.. Intervalum æqualis.. Præparatum

more recent (*modern*) names.. At equal distances .. Acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic preparations.. Leaves are to be gathered .. Flowers shall have expanded.. Seeds are to be collected.

Of the citrate of chalk which remains.. Of the salt which remains.. A new light which dispelled.. The capacity of which has been defined.. The measure of liquids is unequal.. Two kinds of weights.. As often as mention is made of specific weight.. To the boiling juice of lemons.. 124 grains of the crystals of the subcarbonate of soda.. Of muriatic acid.. Of specific weight.. Any copper or lead .. As much water.. A little water.. Free from taste.

We thus divide the pound .. We have placed marks.. The gallon which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.. We measure the degree of heat.. A gentle

acidus, alkalinus, terrens, metallicus.. Folia decerpendum.. Flos expando .. Semen colligendus sum.

Citras calx qui remaneo.. Sal qui resto.. novus Lux qui dispertio... Qui capacitas praescribo.. Mensura liquidus dispar sum.. Duo pondus genus.. Quoties sio mentio Pondus specificus.... Succus limo fervefactus.. Soda subcarbonas crystallus granum 124.. Aeidum muriaticus .. Pondus specificus.. Qui euprum aut plumbum.. Tantus aqua.. Paululus aqua.. Sapor expers.

Libra sic dispertio.... Nota appono.. Congius qui ad usus medicinalis sic dispertio... Calor gradus metior.. Calor lenis is indico qui sum inter gradus

heat indicates that which is between the ninetieth and the hundredth degree.. Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass.. Take four pints of diluted acetic acid or as much as may be sufficient.. Evaporate the water over the fire.. Before the end of the boiling.. Among themselves (*one with the other*).. For three hours.. Macerate for four hours near the fire.. After the sublimation of the subcarbonate of ammonia.. Pass carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonas of potass.. Dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes.. Add the acid gradually to the water, then mix.. To the cold solution add the compound spirit of lavender.. Apply a heat of 600°. to this vessel.. Pour on the herb, or on the oil, so much water that after distillation there may re-

nonagesimus et centesimus.. Liquo potassa subcarbonas.. Recipio acidum aceticus dilutus octarius quatuor vel quantus satis sum.. Aqna ad ignis consumo.. Ante finis coctio.. Inter sui.. Per hora tres.. Macero per hora quatuor prope ignis.. Post sublimatio ammonia subcarbonas... Acidum carbonicus per liquor potassa subcarbonas transmitto.. Crystallus super charta bibulus exsicco.

Pulvis exsiccatus superinfundo acidum sulphuricens dilutus et coquo per sextus hora pars.. Acidum aqua paullatim adjicio tum misceo.. Liquor frigefactus adjicio spiritus lavandula compositus.. Vas hic calor gradus sexcentesimus adhibeo.. Herba vel oleum affundo tantus aqua ut post destillatio supersum qui

main what may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

In a vessel lightly covered.. In preparing all extracts.. In a water bath.. In a wooden mortar.. With cold water.. With a gentle heat.. A little water being sprinkled upon them.. The thinner supernatant part being rejected.. With the spirit.. A receiving vessel cooled with ice or water.

This extract ought to be preserved soft that it may be fit for forming pills, and hard that it may be rubbed into a powder.. It will be necessary to add a little boiling water.

Gum resins easily melting may be purified by throwing them into an ox bladder and by keeping them in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

satis sum ad prohibendum empyreuma.

In vas leviter clausus.. In extractum omnis præparandus.. Balneum aquosus .. In mortarium lapideus .. Aqua frigidus.. Lenis calor.. Inspergo exiguis aqua.. Rejicio pars tenuis supernato.. Cum spiritus .. Vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus.

Hic extractum servo debo mollis qui ad pilula singendus aptus sum et durus qui in pulvis tero possum... Oportet paulum aqua fervens adjicio.

Gummi resina facile liquecens purifico possum, injiciendum in vesica bulus, tenendumque in aqua fervens donec adeo mollis sit, ut per pannus caunabus à sordes prelum separo possit.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort and gradually add the acid to it, frequently shaking (*them*) and taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120° ., until they are mixed. Then placee (the retort) carefully upon sand previously heated to 200° ., so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the æther may pass over into a tubulated receiver to whieh (*another*) receiving vessel is adapted, kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until some heavier part begin to pass over which may be seen under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort again pour twelve ounées of rectified spirit that æther may distil in the same manner.

With respect to the change whieh we have determined upon making in the measures of liquids, we do not fear the imputation

Spiritus retorta vitreus infundo, isque acidum paulatim injieio, sæpiùs agito, et eavens ne gradus 120° ealor exeedo, donee misseo. Dein in arena ad gradus 200° prius ealefaetus, eautè impono ut quàm eelerrimè ebullio liquor, transeoque æther in rceceptaeulum tubulatus qui aptatus sum vas reeipiens glacieis vel aqua refrigeratus. Destillo liquor, donee pars aliquis gravis transeo incipio qui sub æther in fundus reeptaeulum eonspieio. Liquor qui resto in retorta rursus spiritus reetificatus uneia duodecim affundo, ut similis modus destillo æther.

Qui ad mutatio attineo qui in mensura liquidus faeio instituo, is eum ab omnis dudum efflagitatus sum ne studium novitas fio

of having done it from an affectation of novelty, since it has long been considered as necessary. The affixing of the same names to measures of liquids and to weights of solids very frequently produced mistakes. We have not ventured to alter the measure called a gallon, the capacity of which is defined by the statutes of the realm: but we have deemed it to be not only lawful, but our positive duty, to divide this into parts, and to affix names to each according to our own judgment.

existimo, non est cur timeo idem nomen liquidus mensura, idem solidus pondus, do, error frequentissime induco. Ille autem mensura qui congius nomen sum et qui capacitas a rex et senatus praescriptus sum muto non ausus sum, sed in pars pro arbitrium divido, et unusquisque titulus assigno, non licitum modo sed officium sum noster duco.

A
VOCABULARY
OF ALL
THE WORDS
IN THE
LONDON PHARMACOPEIA OF 1824.

RULES FOR THE DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS OF NOUNS.

ALL NOUNS in *a* are of the FIRST DECLENSION and of the *Feminine Gender*, except, *Cataplasma*, *Empyreuma*, *Stigma*, and *Systēma*, which are Greek nouns of the third Declension.

Tenēbr-æ, *arum*, f. has no singular.

Alōe and *Mastiche* are *feminine* and of the singular number.

Most Nouns in *us* are of the SECOND DECLENSION and of the *Masculine Gender*; but, *Citrus*, *Crystallus*, *Fieus*, *Fruginus*, *Juniperus*, *Laurus*, *Morus*, *Myrtus*, *Ornus*, *Pyrus* and *Sambucus* are *Feminine*.

Corpus, *Dedecus*, *Genus*, *Incus*, *Opus*, and *Pondus* are of the third Declension; and *Aeeessus*, *Fruetus*, *Gradus*, *Manus*, *Quercus*, *Senatus*, *Spiritus*, and *Usus* are of the fourth.

Liber, Gen. *Libri*, is masculine.

Nouns in *or* of the THIRD DECLENSION are *masculine*, as

Anteeess-or, Gen. *Antecess-ōris*.

Marm-or, Gen. *Marm-ōris*, is neuter.

Nouns in *as* and *io* are *Feminine*, as

Autorit-as, Gen. *Autorit-ātis*.

Amplifieat-io, Gen. *Amplificatiōnis*.

Nouns in *en* are *neuter*, as

Nom-en, Gen. *Nom-īnis*.

Lich-en, *ēnis* is *masculine*.

The remaining Nouns of this Declension are the following.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Nenter.	Gen.
Caul-is	is	Æd-is	is	Catapla-sm-a	äatis
Digitäl-is	is	Pub-es	is	Empyreum-a	äatis
Ign-is	is	Sord-es	is	Stigm-a	äatis
Imb-er	ris	Cardamīm-e	is	System-a	äatis
Mens-is	is	V-is	is	Corp-us	öris
Seniiss-is	is	Ar-s	tis	Dedec-us	öris
Abi-es	ëtis	Par-s	tis	Gen-us	ëris
Ad-eps	ëpis	Cal-x	cis	Op-us	ëris
Lap-is	ëdis	Fæ-x	cis	Pond-us	ëris
A-er	ëris	L-ex	ëgis	Pip-er	ëris
Æthi-er	ëris	L-ux	ücis	Zingib-er	ëris
Pulv-is	ëris	Mer-x	cis	Anim-al	älis
Carb-o	önis	P-ix	ïcis	M-el	ellis
Lim-o	önis	Rad-ix	ïcis	Oxym-el	ëlis
Sap-o	önis	V-ox	öcis	Alcoh-ol	ölis
Pep-o	önis	Consuetud-o	ïnis	Cap-ut	ëtis
Ord-o	ënis	Crassitud-o	ïnis	Sulph-ur	ëris
Sal	älis	Formid-o	ïnis	V-as	asis
Fl-os	öris	Ærng-o	ïnis	Os	oris
R-os	öris	Mucilag-o	ïnis		
		Anthem-is	ëdis		
		Canthar-is	ëdis		
M. and F.					
Fin-is	is	Colocynth-is	ëdis		
Cort-ex	ïcis	Inc-us	üdis		
		Ur-bs	bis		

The following Nouns are of the FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter,
Access-us	üs	Man-us	üs	Cornu
Fruct-us	us	Querc-us	us	
Grad-us	us			
Senät-us	us			
Spirit-us	us			
Us-us	us			

The FIFTH DECLENSION has the following Nouns, all of the feminine Gender, except *Dies*, which in the sing. is M. and F.; in the plural masculine, as,

Di-es,	Gen. éi	R-es,	Gen. éi
Fid-es,	ëi	Speci-es,	ëi
Glaci-es,	ëi		

Cajuputi, Catechu, Elemi, Kino, Menyanthes, and Sassafras, are indeclinable.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

A.

Abiēs (*Pinus abiēs*), the spruce fir

Absinthium (*Artemisia* * *Absinthium*), wormwood

Acācia (*Acācia vēra*), acacia

——— Catechu. *Vide* Catechu

Acaciæ Gummi, gum arabic

Accessus, an access

Acētas, acetate

Acētōsa (*Rumex Acētōsa*), common sorrel

Acetōsella (*Oxalis Acetōsella*), wood sorrel

Acētum, vinegar

Acīdum, an acid

——— arseniōsum. *Vide* Arsenicum

Acīnus, the stone of grapes, &c.

* It will be remarked that *absinthium* is in the neuter gender, while *artemisia* is evidently feminine; therefore the generic and specific names, contrary to the general rule, do not agree together. The fact is, that many specific names are *nouns* and not *adjectives*, having been formerly generic appellations; these always retain their original terminations, and should begin as above with a capital letter.

- Aconītum (*Aconītum Napellus*), wolfsbane, monkshood
- Aeōrus Calāmus. *Vide* Calamus
- Adeps (*Sus Scrōfa*), hog's lard
- Ædis, a house, a building
- Ær, acc. aëra, air;
- Ærūgo (*Subacētas cupri impūra*), verdigris
- Ætas, age
- Æther, æther
- Alcōhol, alcohol, ardent spirit
- Alembīcum, an alembic
- Alkalī (*pl. Alkalīa*), an alkali
- Allīum (*Allium sativum*), garlic
- Alōe (*Alōe spicata*), soccatrine aloes
- Althæa (*Althæa officinalis*), marsh mallow
- Alūmen (*Supersulphas alumīnæ et potassæ*), alum, alum
- Ammōnia, ammonia
- Ammōniacum (*Heraclēum gummifērum*), ammoniac
- Ampliſcēatīo, enlargement
- Amygdāla (*Amygdālus communis*) an almond
- Amȳlum (*Tritīcum hybernūm*), starch
- Amȳris Elemifēra. *Vide* Elemi
- Anēthum (*Anethum grāveolens*), dill
- Anēthum fōnicūlum. *Vide* Fōniculum
- Anglīa, England
- Anīmal, an animal
- Anīmus, the mind
- Anīsum (*Pimpinella Anīsum*), anise
- Annus, a year
- Antecēssor, a predecessor
- Anthēmis (*Anthēmis nobīlis*), chamomile
— Pyrēthrum. *Vide* Pyrēthrum
- Antimōniūm, antimony

- Aqua, water
 Arbitr̄um, judgment
 Pro arb̄itr̄o, according to our judgment
 Arēna, sand
 Arb̄utus Uva Ursi. *Vide* Uva Ursi
 Argentum (Argentum purisicātūm), silver
 Aristōloch̄ia Serpentār̄ia. *Vide* Serpentaria
 Armorāc̄ia (Cochleār̄ia Armorācia), horse radish
 Ars, art
 Arsenīcum (Acīdum arsenīōsum), arsenic
 Artemis̄ia Absinth̄um. *Vide* Absinthium
 Asārum (Asārum Eurōpæum), asarabacca
 Aspidiūm Filix mas. *Vide* Filicis radix
 Astragālus vērus. *Vide* Tragacantha
 Assafœtīda (Ferūla Assafœtīda), assafœtida
 Atröpa Bellädonna. *Vide* Bellädonna
 Avēna (Avēna satīva), oats
 Aurantīum (Cītrus Aurantīum), an orange
 Aurum, gold
 Autorītas, authority

B

- Bacca, a berry
 Balnēum, a bath
 ——— aquōsum, a water bath
 ——— urēnæ, a sand bath
 Balsāniūm, balsam
 ——— Peruviānum (Myroxylōn Peruferum), Pe-
 ruvian bark
 ——— Tolutānum (Toluifēra Balsāniūm), balsam of
 Tolu
 Bellädonna (Atröpa Bellädonna), belladonna
 Benzōīnum (Styrax Benzoīn), benzoin

Bismūthum, bismuth

Bistorta (*Polygōnum Bistorta*), bistort

Bubon Galbānum. *Vide* Galbanum

Bullūla, bubble

C.

Cacūmen, a top

Cajūpūti (*Melālenca Cajūpūti*), cajuput

Calamīna (*Carbōnas Zinci impūra*), calamine

Calāmus (*Acōrus Calāmus*), sweet flag

Callicocca Ipecacūnha. *Vide* Ipecacuanha

Calor, heat

Calumba (*Coccūlus palmātus*), calumba

Calx, lime

Cambōgīa (*Stalagnītis Cambogīoides*), gamboge

Camphōra (*Laurus Camphōra*), camphor

Canella (*Canella alba*), canella

Canthāris (*Canthāris vesicātōrīa*), the blistering or Spanish fly

Capacītas, capacity

Capsīcum (*Capsīcum annūm*), capsicum

Capsūla, a dry hollow seed vessel which opens naturally in some determinate manner

Caput, the head

Carbo, a coal

Carbo ligni, charcoal

Carbōnas, carbonate

Carbōnas Calcis friabīlis. *Vide* Creta

Carbonas Zinci impura. *Vide* Calamina

Cardamine (*Cardamīne pratensis*), cardamine, cuckoo-flower

Cardamōmum (*Matonia Cardamomum*), cardamom

Carīca (*Ficus Carīca*), a fig

- Carum Carui. *Vide* Caruon
 Caruon (Carum Carui), caraway
 Caryophyllus (Eugenia caryophyllata), a clove
 Cascärilla (Crōton Cascärilla), cascarilla
 Cassia (Cassia Fistula), cassia
 Cassia Senna. *Vide* Senna
 Castorēni (Castor Fiber), castor
 Castor Fiber. *Vide* Castoreum
 Cataplasma, a cataplasm, a poultice
 Catēchu (Acācia Catēchu), catechu, Japan earth
 Caulis, a stalk or stem, a twig
 Centaurum (Chironēa Centaurum), centaury
 Cera, wax
 Cerātum, a plaster
 Cerevisia, ale
 Cervus Elaphus. *Vide* Cornua
 Cetacēum (Physēter macrocephalus), spermaceti
 Charta, paper
 Chemicus, a chemist
 Chironēa Centaurum. *Vide* Centaurum
 Cinchona, bark, Jesuit's bark
 Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex, heart-leaved cinchona bark,
 commonly called *yellow* bark
 ———— lancifoliæ Cortex, lance-leaved cinchona bark,
 common *quilled* bark, *pale* bark
 ———— oblongifoliæ Cortex, oblong-leaved cinchona
 bark, called *red* bark
 Cinnamōnum (Laurus Cinnamomum), cinnamon
 Citras, citrate
 Citrus Aurantium. *Vide* Aurantium
 Citrus medica. *Vide* Limo
 Clientēla, patronage
 Coccūlus palmātus. *Vide* Calumba

Coccus (*Coccus Cacti*), cochineal

Cochleāria Armoracia. *Vide* Armoracia

Coctō, a boiling

Nullā Coctione adhībītā, without boiling

Cognōmen, a name

Colchicum (*Colchicum autumnāle*), meadow saffron

Collegiūm, a college

Colōcynthis (*Cūcūmis Colōcynthis*), bitter cucumber

Color, color

Composiō, a composition

Concinnītas, exactness

Concrētum, a concrete

Conditiō, a condition

Confectō, a confection

Congius, a gallon

Cui congio nomen est, which is called a gallon

Conium (*Conium maculatum*), hemlock

Consuetūdo, practice

Contrājervā (*Dorstēnīa Contrājervā*), contrajervā

Convolvōlus Jalāpa. *Vide* Jalapa

— Scammonēa. *Vide* Scammonea

Copaiba (*Copaisēra officinālis*), copaiba, copaiva, or capivi balsam

Copaisēra officinālis. *Vide* Copaiba

Coriandrum (*Coriandrum sativum*), coriander

Cornu, a horn

Cornūa (*Cervus Elāphus*), stag's or hart's horns

Corpus, a body

Omnīa simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, pound

all the ingredients together until they are thoroughly incorporated

Simul contunde donec corporis unum sit, beat them together until the mass is uniform

- Cortex, bark
 Crassitudo, consistence
 Crēta (Carbōnas Calcis friabīlis), chalk, carbonate of lime
 Cibrum, a sieve.
 —— grandioribus forāmīnbns, a very coarse sieve
 Crimen, a fault
 Croci Stigmāta. *Vide* Stigma
 Crocus (Crocus satīvns), crocus, saffron
 Croton Cascarilla. *Vide* Cascarilla
 Croton Tiglīum. *Vide* Tiglium
 Crucibūlum, a crucible
 Crystallus, a chrystral
 Cubēba (Piper Cubēba), cubeb, or Java pepper
 Cūcūmis Colōcynthīs. *Vide* Colocynthīs
 Cucurbīta, a cucurbit
 Cumīnum (Cnmīnum Cymīnum), cumin
 Cuprum, copper
 Cura, cure
 Cuspārīa (Cuspārīa febrifūga), cinsparia
 Cydōnīa (Pyrus Cydōnīa), a quince
 Cynips Quercūs solī. Nidns. *Vide* Gallæ

D.

- Daphne Mezērēm. *Vide* Mezereum
 Datura Stramonīm. *Vide* Stramonium
 Daucus (Daucus Carōta), a carrot
 Decoctum, a decoction
 Dedēcus, disgrace
 Defensor, defender
 Delphinīum Staphisāgrīa. *Vide* Staphisagria
 Destillatō, distillation
 Dēus, God

Dies, a day

Diffīcultas, difficulty

Digitālis (*Digitális purpuréa*), fox-glove

Diligentia, diligence

Disciplina, discipline, system, state

Discrīmen, discrimination

Nullo discrīmīne, without discrimination

Dolichi Pubes (*Dolíchos pruriens*), cowhage

Dolíchos pruriens. *Vide Dolichi Pubes*

Dorstēria Contrājervā. *Vide Contrajervā*

Drachma, a drachm

Drupa, a pulpy seed vessel which has no valve or outward opening, and which contains a stone, as the cherry

Dulcamāra (*Solānum Dulcamāra*), the woody night-shade, or bitter sweet

E.

Ebullitiō, an ebullition, a bubbling up

Editiō, an edition

Effervescentia, effervescence

Elaterium (*Momōrdica Elaterium*), a wild cucumber

Elemi (*Amýris Elémiféra*), Elemi

Emplastrum, a plaster

Empyreuma, empyreuma. "The offensive smell that distilled waters and other substances receive from being exposed too much to fire."—*Hooper*.

Error, an error

Experimentum, an experiment

Exsiccatiō, a drying up

Extractum, an extract

Engēria Caryophyllata. *Vide Caryophyllus*

Euphorbia (*Euphorbiā officinarum*), euphorbium

F.

- Fæx, dregs, faeces
 Farīna (*Trit̄eum hybernum*), meal, flour
 Fermentum, yeast
 Ferrum, iron
Ferūla Assafætida. *Vide* Assafætida
Ficus Carīca. *Vide* Cariea
 Fides, faith
 Filicis Radix (*Aspidium Filix mas*), root of the male fern
 Filum, wire
 Finis, an end
 Flos, a flower
 Fluidrachma, a fluidraehm
 Fluiduncia, a fluid ounee
 Fœniculum (*Anethum Fœniculum*), fennel
 Folium, a leaf
 Foramen, a hole
 Forma, a form
 Formido, fear
Fraxinūs Ornus. *Vide* Manna
 Fructus, a fruit
 Frustulum, a little pieee
 Frustum, a fragment
 Fucus (*Fucus vesiculōsus*), the sea wraek, or bladder fucus
 Fundus, a bottom

G.

- Galbānum (*Bubon Galbānum*), galbanum
 Gallæ (*Cynips Quercūs folii. Nidus*), gall nuts
 Gentiāna (*Gentiāna lutēa*), gentian
 Genus, a kind

- Georgiūs, george
 Glacēs, ice
 Globūlus, a globule
 Glycyrrhīza (*Glycyrrhīza glabra*), liquorice
 Gradus, a degree
 Granātum (*Punica Granatum*), a pomegranate
 Granum, a grain, the twentieth part of a scruple
 Gratīa, grace
 Guaiācum (*Guaiacum officināle*), guaiacum
 Gumini, n. indecl., gum
 Gummi-resīnæ, guni resins
 Gutta, a drop

H.

- Hæmatoxylōn (*Hæmatoxylōn Campechiānum*), logwood
 Hebdomāda, a week
 Helēnium (*Inūla Helēnium*), Elecampane
 Hellebōrus, hellebore
 Heraclēum gummifērum. *Vide Ammoniacum*
 Herba, a herb
 Hora, an hour
 Hordēum (*Hordeum distichon*), barley
 Hordēi semīna, pearl barley
 Humor, moisture, water
 Hūmūlus (*Hūmūlus Lupūlus*), a hop
 Hydrargyrūm, quicksilver, mercury
 Hyoscyāmus (*Hyoscyāmus nīger*), henbane

I.

- Jalāpa (*Convolvōlus Jalāpa*), Jalap
 Ignis, fire, heat
 Imber, a shower of rain
 Inceptum, an undertaking

Inēs, an anvil

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddēre, to revise the Pharmacopœia

Inflammātiō, an inflammation

Infundibūlum, a funnel

Infūsum, an infusion

Ingenūm, understanding

In rūdis ingenii crīmen incurrēre, to risk the accusation of barbarisn

Intervallum, an interval, distance

Inūla Helēuūm. *Vide* Helenium

Ipecacuanha (Callicocca, Ipecacuanha), ipecacuanha

Junipērus (Junipērus commūnis), the juniper tree

—Lyc̄a. *Vide* Olibānum

—Sabīna. *Vide* Sabina

K.

Kino (Pterocarpus Erinācea), kino

Krainēr̄a (Kramēr̄a triandria), rhatany

L.

Labor, labor

Lactūca (Lactūca satīva), a lettuce

Lagēna, a bottle

Lamīna, a plate of metal, a strip

Transversim in lamīas tenūes, into thin transverse slices

Lapis, a stone

Laurus (Laurus nobilis), the bay tree

—Camphōra. *Vide* Camphora

—Cinnamōnum. *Vide* Cinnamomum

—Sassāfras. *Vide* Sassafras

- Lavandūla (*Lavandūla spica*), lavender
 Legūmen, a pod
 Leontōdon Taraxācum. *Vide Taraxacum*
 Lex, a law
 Libra, a pound
 Liber, a book, the inner bark of a tree
 Līchen (*Lichen Islandicus*), lichen, liverwort, iceland
 moss
 Lignum, wood
 Limo (*Citrus medīca*), a lemon
 Lingua, a language
 Linimentum, a liniment
 Lintčum, linen cloth
 Līnum, flax
 Līnum usitatissīnum, linseed
 Liquīdus, a liquid
 Liquor, liquor, solution
 Liquōres omnes in unum mistos, all the decoctions being
 mixed together
 Locus (*pl. loci et loca*), a place
 Lomentum, a pod
 Lumen, light
 Lux, light
 Lytta. *Vide Cantharis*

M.

- Macūla, a faint
 Magnēsia, magnesia
 Majestas, majesty
 Malva (*Malva sylvestris*), common mallow
 Manna (*Fraxīnus Ornus*), manna
 Manus, a hand

- Marmor, marble
 Marrubium (*Marrubium vulgare*), white horehound
 Massa, a mass
 Mastīche (*Pistacia Lentiscus*), mastich
 Materīa, matter, substance
 —— medica, medicinal substances
 Matonīa Cardamōmum. *Vide Cardamomum*
 Medicāmentum, a medicine
 Medicīna, medicine
 Medīcus, a medical professor, a physician
 Mel, honey
 Melaleūca Cajupūti. *Vide Cajuputi*
 Mensis, a month
 Mentha piperīta, peppermint
 —— virīdis, spearmint
 —— Pułcgřum. *Vide Pułgium*
 Mensūra, a measure
 Mentīo, mention
 Menȳanthes (*Menȳanthes trifoliāta*), the buck bean
 Merx, merchandize
 Metallum, a metal
 Mczērčum (*Daphne Mezērčum*), mezereon
 Minīmum, a minim, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm
 Mistūra, a mixture
 Modus, proportion, manner
 Momōrdīca Elaterīum. *Vide Elaterīum*
 Molestīa, an inconvenience
 Mora, delay
 Morbus, a disease
 Myroxylon Peruifčrum. *Vide Balsamum Peruvianum*
 Mortarīum, a mortar
 Morus (*Morus nīgra*), the mulberry tree

Moschus (*Moschus moschiferus*), musk

Mucilago, mucilage

Donec in mucilaginem abeat, until a mucilage is formed

Mutatio, a change

Murias, a muriate

Myristica (*Myristica moschata*), a nutmeg

Myrrha, myrrh

Myrtus Pimenta. *Vide* Pimenta

N.

Natūra, nature

Natūræ scientia, natural science

Nicotiāna Tabācum. *Vide* Tabacum

Nīdus, a nest

Nihil indecl. n., nothing

Nitras, nitrate

Nomen, a name

Nominib⁹ recentiorib⁹, by modern names

Norma, a rule

Erudita rērum appellandarum norma, an improved system of nomenclature

Nota, a mark

Novitas, novelty

Nubila-orum, pl. of Nubilum, clouds

Nucleus, a kernel

Numērus, a number

O.

Octari⁹, a pint

Oculus, an eye

Officīua, a shop

- Officium, business, duty
 Olēa Eurōpaea. *Vide* Oliva
 Olēum, oil
 Olibānum (*Junipērus Lyc̄ia*), olibanum
 Olīva (*Olēa Eurōpaea*), an olive
 Olla, a pot
 Opěra, labour
 Opřum (Papāver somnifērum), opium
 Opopăanax (*Pastināca Opopăanax*), Opopăanax
 Opus, a work
 Ordo, order, a column
 Origānum (*Origānum vulgāre*), wild marjoram
 Os, a mouth
 Ostrēa edūlis. *Vide* Testæ
 Ovis Ar̄cs. *Vide* Sevum
 Ovum (*Phasiānus Gallus*), an egg
 Oxālis Acetōsellæ. *Vide* Acetosella
 Oxýdum, an oxyde
 Oxýmel, oxymel
 Oxymurias, oxymuriate

P.

- Pannus, cloth, a bag
 Papāver, a poppy
 ——— Rhœas. *Vide* Rhœādos Petala
 ——— somnifērūm. *Vide* Opium
 Pars, a part
 Pastināca Opopăanax. *Vide* Opopanax
 Patīna, a pot or pan
 Pellicňla, a pellicle
 Ric̄ui semina dēmptis pelliculis, the outer coat of
 castor seeds being taken off

- Pepo, a general name for the fruit of the gourd or
pumpkin tribe
- Elaterii pepōnes matūros seinde, slice ripe wild cu-
cumbers
- Pericarpium, a pericarp, a seed vessel
- Periculum, danger
- Petalum, a petal
- Petreolum, petreolum
- Pharmacopœia, pharmacopœia
- Phasiānus Gallus. *Vide* Ovum
- Philosophia, philosophy
- Physēter macrocephalus. *Vide* Cetaceum
- Physicus, a philosopher, a naturalist
- Pilula, a pill
- Pimenta (*Myrtus Pimenta*), pimento
- Pimentæ baccæ, pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, all-
spice
- Pimpinella Anīsum. *Vide* Anīsum
- Pinus Abies. *Vide* Abies and Pix abietina
- balsamæa. *Vide* Terebinthina Canadensis
- sylvestris. *Vide* Resina, Terebinthina vulgaris,
Pix liquida, Pix nigra
- Piper Cubēba. *Vide* Cubeba
- Piper, pepper
- Pistaeja Lentiseus. *Vide* Mastieja
- Terebinthus. *Vide* Terebinthina Chia
- Pistillum, a pestle
- Pix abietina (Pinus Abies), Burgundy pitch
- liquida (Pinus sylvestris), tar
- nigra (Pinus sylvestris), black pitch
- Planta, a plant
- Plumbum, lead

- Polygala Senēga. *Vide* Senega
 Polygōnum Bistorta. *Vide* Bistorta
 Pomum, fruit
 Pondus, a weight
 Potassa, potass
 Potassæ Supertartras impura. *Vide* Tartarum
 Præmīum, a reward
 Præfātīo, a preface
 Præparātūm, a preparation
 Prelum, a press
 Principīum, a beginning
 Prūna (Prūnus domestīca), plums or prunes
 Prūnum, a prune
 Prūnus domestīca. *Vide* Pruna
 Pterocarpus (Pterocarpus santalīnus), red saunders
 wood
-
- Erinācēa. *Vide* Kino
 Pubes, down, bristles
 Pulegȳum (Mentha Pulegȳum), pennyroyal
 Pulpa, pulp
 Pulvis, powder
 Punīca Granātūm. *Vide* Granatum
 Purifīcātīo, purification
 Pyrēthrum (Anthēmis Pyrēthrum), pellitory
 Pyrus Cydōnīa. *Vide* Cydonia

Q.

- Quassīa (Quassīa excelsa), quassia
 Quassīa Simārouba. *Vide* Simarouba
 Quatridūm, a space of four days
 Quercus, an oak

R.

- Radix, a root
 Radula, a scraper
 Ramentum, a chip or filing
 Ratio, reason, a method
 Receptaculum, a receiver
 Regio, a region
 Regnum, a kingdom
 Remedium, a remedy
 Res, a thing, a substance
 —— botanicæ, botanical substances
 —— chemicæ, chemical substances
 Residuum, the rest, residue
 Resina (*Pinus sylvestris*), resin
 Retorta, a retort
 Reverentia, respect
 Rex, a king
 Rhamnus (*Rhamnus catharticus*), buckthorn
 Rhœados Petala (*Papaver Rhœas*), petals of the red poppy
 Rhēum (*Rheum palmatum*), rhubarb
 Rhus Toxicodendron. *Vide* Toxicodendron
 Ricinus (*Ricinus communis*), castor oil plant
 Ros, dew
 Rosa, rose
 —— canina, the dog rose, wildbrier, or hip tree
 —— centifolia, the damask rose
 —— gallica, the red rose
 Rosmarinus (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), rosemary
 Rubia (*Rubia Tinctorum*), madder
 Rumex Acetosa. *Vide* Acetosa
 Ruta (*Ruta graveolens*), rue

S. .

- Sabīna (*Junipērus Sabīna*), savine
 Sacchārum (*Saccharum officināle*), moist sugar
 Sacchārum purificātum, double refined sugar
 Sagapēnum, sagapenum
 Sal, salt
 Salix (*Salix Caprēa*), a willow
 Sambūcus (*Sambūcus nigra*), the elder tree
 Sapo, soap
 Sapor, taste
 Sarsāpārilla (*Smīlax Sarsāpārilla*), sarsaparilla
 Sassāfras (*Laurus Sassāfras*), sassafras
 Satūrātō, saturation
 Scammōnēa (*Convolvōlus Scammonēa*), scammony
 Scientīa, science
 Scilla (*Scilla maritīma*), a squill
 Scriptor, a writer
 Scrupūlus, a scruple, the third part of a drachm
 Secrētum, a secret
 Selībra, half a pound, six ounces
 Semen, seed
 Semissis, half a pound, six ounces
 Semuncīa, half an ounce, four drachms
 Senātus, parliament
 Senēga (*Polygāla Senēga*), seueka
 Senna (*Cassīa Senna*), senna
 Serpentārīa (*Aristōlochīa Serpentārīa*), serpentary
 Sevum (*Ovis Ariès*), mutton suet
 Significātō, signification
 Signum, a symptom, a sign
 Simārouba (*Quassīa Simārouba*), simarouba
 Sināpis semīna (*Sinapis nigra*), mustard seed

- Smilax Sarsăpărilla. *Vide* Sarsaparilla
 Soda, soda
 Solānum Dulcamāra. *Vide* Dulcamara
 Solidus, a solid
 Solum, ground or soil
 Sordes, dregs, impurities
 Spatha, a spatula
 Spatūm, a space
 Spartūm (Spartūm scopārium), broom
 Spec̄es, a species
 Spigēlia (Spigēlia Marilandica), Spigelia, Indian pink
 Spir̄itus, spirit
 —— rectificātus, rectified spirit
 —— tenuor, proof spirit
 Spongia (Spongia officinālis), sponge
 Spuma, froth
 Squama, a scale
 Stalagmītis Cambogīoides. *Vide* Cambogia
 Stannum, tin
 Stanni limatūra, filings of tin
 Staphisāgrīa (Delphīnīum Staphisagria), stavesacre
 Stigma, a stigma
 Croci Stigmāta, saffron
 Stramonīum (Datūra Stramonīum), the thorn apple
 Strobilus, a strobile
 Studīum, study
 Styrācis Balsānum (Styrax officināle), storax
 Styrax officināle. *Vide* Styracis Balsamum
 —— Benzōim. *Vide* Benzōnum
 Subacētas, subacetate
 —— Cupri impūra. *Vide* Ærugo
 Subbōras, subborate
 Subcarbonas, subcarbonate

- Sublimātiō, sublimation
 Submuriās, submuriate
 Subnītras, subnitrate
 Succēnum, amber
 Succus, juice
 Sulphas, sulphate
 Sulphur, sulphur
 Sulphurētum, a sulphuret
 Supersulphas, supersulphate
 Supertartras, supertartrate
 Sus Scrōfa. *Vide Adeps*
 Syrūpus, syrup
 Systēma, system

T.

- Tabācum (*Nicotiāna Tabacum*), tobacco
 Tabūla, an index
 Tamārindus (*Tanuārindus Indīca*), a tamarind
 Taraxācum (*Leontōdon Taraxācum*), dandelion
 Tartārum (*Potassæ supertartras impūra*), tartar
 Tartras, tartrate
 Tempestas, weather, season, time
 Tenčbræ, darkness, obscurities
 Terebinthīna, turpentine
 ———— Canadensis (*Pinus Balsamča*), Canada turpentine or Canada balsam
 ———— Chīa (*Pistacīa Terebiuthus*), Chio or Cypress turpentine
 ———— vulgaris (*Pinus sylvestris*), common turpentine
 Terra, earth
 Testa, a shell
 Testæ (*Ostrča edūlis*), oyster shells

- Thermomētrum, a thermometer
 Tiglūm (Croton Tiglūm), tiglum
 Tinctor, a dyer
 Tinctūra, a tincture
 Titūlus, a title, a name
 Toluifēra Balsāmum. *Vide* Balsamum Peruvianum.
 Tormentilla (Tormentilla officinālis), tormentil
 Toxicōdendron (Rhus Toxicōdendron), sumach, or poison oak
 Tragācantha (Astrāgālus vērus), tragacanth, goats thorn, milk vetch
 Tridūm, a three days space
 Triticūm hybernum. *Vide* Amylum and Farina.
 Tunīca, a coat, husk or cuticle
 Tunīcis arīdis direptis, the dry external coats being peeled off
 Tussilāgo (Tussilāgo Farfāra), coltsfoot

V.

- Valeriāna (Valeriana officinalis), valerian
 Vapor, vapor
 Variētas, variety
 Vas, pl. vasa-orum, a vessel
 In vas frigidarīum ampliū, into a large refrigerator
 Verātrum album, white hellebore
 Vesīca, a bladder
 Vinum, wine
 Vis pl. vires-virūm, force, energy
 Vitis vinifēra. *Vide* Uvæ passæ
 Vītrum, glass
 Vocabūlum, a word
 Vox, a voice
 Voce unā et altērā, in a few names

Ulmus (*Ulmus campestris*), an elm

Decoctum *ulmi*, decoction of elm bark

Uncia, an ounce, the twelfth part of a pound

Unguentum, an ointment

Unguis, a claw

Urbs, a city

Usus, use, practice

Utilitas, utility

Uva, a grape

Uva Ursi (*Arbūtus Uva Ursi*), bears wortleberry or bears grape

Uvæ passæ (*Vitis vinifera*), raisins

Z.

Zincum, zinc

Zingibér, ginger

MONTHS.

* Januari-us, -i	January
Febrūari-us. -i	February
Martī-us, -i	March
Aprił-is, -is	April
Mał-us, -i	May
Junī-us, -i	June
Juli-us, -i	July
August-us, -i	August
Septemb-er, -ris	September
Octob-er, -ris	October
Novemb-er, -ris	November
Decemb-er, -ris	December

DAYS.

Dies Dōmīnīcus, or	{	.. Sunday
Dies Solis		
Dies Lunæ		Monday
Dies Martis		Tuesday
Dies Mercūrii		Wednesday
Dies Jōvis		Thursday
Dies Venēris		Friday
Dies Sātūrni, or	{	.. Saturday
Dies Sabbati		

* These are Adjectives, *mensis* being understood.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Adjectives and Particiles ending in *us* are declin'd like *albus*, except *alius*, *totus*, *unus*, which make the Genitive in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*; and *plus*, whieh is of one termination, and of the third deelension, as,

Alius, alia, aliud—Gen. aliūs—Dat. ali.

Totus, tota, totum—Gen. totūs—Dat. toti.

Unus, una, unum—Gen. uniūs—Dat. uni. The res like *albus*.

Plus makes pluris, pluri, &c.

Cæter, creber, glaber, ruber, and sacer are declined like *niger*.

Alter, altera, alterum, has the Gen. alterīus—Dat. alteri. The rest like *albus*.

*Acer, campester, sylvester, have the Nom. and Voeative sing. maseuline in *er* or *is*; the rest like *mitis*, as,*

Acer v. acris, acris, acre—Gen. acris—Dat. acri, &c.

Adjectives of two terminations are declined like *mitis*,

Adjeetives and Partieiples of one termination are like *capax*. Those in *ans* and *ens* have their Genitive in *antis* and *entis*, as,

Pugnans Gen. pugnantis; adhærens Gen. adhærentis.

The *Gen.* of *anceps* is *aneip̄tis*; *of exp̄s*, ex-

pertis; *of fallax, fallācis; of simplex, simplicis; of superstes, superstitis.* Par has the Gen. pāris and the Abl. pāri only.

A.	B.	C.
Abiectus, <i>part.</i> thrown away	Anglīcus, english	Cæter, remaining
Ablātus, <i>part.</i> taken away	Angustus, narrow	
Absolūtus, <i>part.</i> perfect	Antimoniālis, antimonial	
Accommodātus, <i>part.</i> adapted	Apertus, <i>part.</i> open, wide	
Acer, sharp, brisk, strong	Aptatus, <i>part.</i> fitted	
Acēticus, acetic	Aptus, fit	
Acīdus, acid	Aquōsus, watery	
Adhārens, adhering to	Arctus, close	
Æqualis, equal, regular	Aridus, dry	
Æthērēus, ethereal	Aromatīcus, aromatic	
Agrestis, cultivated	Arsenīcālis, arsenical	
Albus, white	Arseniōsus, arsenious	
Aliēnus, extraneous, improper	Autumnalis, autumnal	
Alīus, another		
Alkalīnus, alkaline		
Alter, another, one of the two		
Altus, tall, deep, profound	B. Barbārus, barbarous	
Amārus, bitter	Benzōicus, benzoic	
Ammoniātus, ammoniated	Bibūlus, bibulous	
Amplificātus, <i>part.</i> enlarged	Botanīcus, botanical	
Amplus, large	Brevis, short	
Anceps, doubtful	Bubulus, belonging to an ox or cow	
	In vesīcam bubulam, into an ox bladder	

Calcārēus, calcareo	Concīsus, part. cut, chopp-
Calēfactus, part. made warm	ped Confeetus, part. made
Calens, part. warm, hot	Congruens, part. agreeing, suited
Liquorem adhue calen- tem eola, strain the li- quor while hot	Consentaneus, consentan- eous, compatible
Calidus, warm	Consociāndus, part. asso- ciated together
Campester, belonging to the plain field, champaign	Conspieuuſ, conspicuous,
Candens, white, shining	visible
Igne eandens, heated to whiteness	Contentus, part. contained
Cannabīnus, hempen	Contritus, part. rubbed to- gether, bruised
Capax, capacious, wide	Cordifolius, heart leaved
Carbonīcus, carbonic	Crassus, thick, gross
Cathartīcus, eathartie	Creber, frequent
Celsus, lofty	Cibrātus, part. sifted
Censōrīus, severe	Cultus, part. improved
Certus, certain, efficacious	
Chemīeus, chemical	D.
Cinērēus, of an ash colour, grey	Deductus, part. derived
Citričus, citric	Desecatus, part. fined, clear
Clausus, part. closed, cov- ered	Descriptus, part. described
Colatus, part. filtered, strained	Despuinātus, part. clarified
Commixtus, part. mixed to- gether	Destillātus, part. distilled
Commūnis, common	Dilutus, part. diluted
Compositus, part. com- pounded	Dimidius, half
	Direptus, part. peeled off
	Dispar, unequal
	Diversus, dissimilar
	Dulcis, sweet
	Duplicātus, part. doubled

Durus, hard

Dubius, uncertain

E.

Edūlis, eatable

Effusus, *part.* poured out

Elapsus, *part.* elapsed

Electus, *part.* chosen

Emollītus, *part.* softened

Eruditus, *part.* learned,
scientific

Essentiālis, essential

Excelsus, high

Exigūus, little

Expers, free, void

Explicātus, *part.* unopened

Expressus, *part.* expressed

Exsiccātus, *part.* dried, pre-
served

Externus, outward

Extraordīnārius, extraor-
dinary

F.

Facīlis, easy

Fahrenheitianus, invented
by Fahrenheit

Fallax, deceiving, fallaci-
ous

Ferrēns, made of iron

Fervefactus, *part.* boiling

Fervens, *part.* boiling

Fictilis, earthen

Fictilia plumbō vitrefacta
aliēna sunt, earthen (ves-
seis) glazed with lead are
improper

Finitīmus, nearly allied to

Finitus, *part.* finished

Firmus, firm

Flavus, yellow

Fœtidus, fetid, stinking

Fortis, strong

Friabilis, brittle, friable

Frigefactus, *part.* made cold

Frigidārius, cooling or cold

Frigidus, cold

Fuscus, brown

Facto calōre fusco-rubi-
cundo, a brownish red
colour being obtained.

G.

Glaber, smooth

Gossipīnus, made of cotton

Grandis, great

Graveōlens, stinking

Gravis, heavy

Gummosus, gummy

H.

Horrīdus, harsh

Hortensis, belonging to a
garden

Humectandus, *part.* moist-
ened

Humidus, moist

/

I.

Idoneus, convenient, proper

Immaturus, unripe

Implens, *part.* filling

Impurus, impure

Inceptus, *part.* begun

Incertus, uncertain

Incongruus, incongruous

Inclinatus, *part.* bent

Ineptus, inefficient

Inquinatus, *part.* impregnated

Insipidus, tasteless

Instillatus, *part.* dropped in

Interpositus, *part.* placed between

Brevi morâ interpositâ, a short time intervening

Inversus, *part.* inverted

Involutus, *part.* folded, wrapped

Inutilis, useless

L.

Lancifolius, lanceleaved

Lapideus, made of stone

Latus, broad, wide

Legitimus, correct

Lenitus, *part.* moderated

Lenis, gentle

Lentus, slow, moderate

Levis, light

Ligneus, wooden

Limpidus, clear

Linteus, made of linen

Liquatus, *part.* melted, dissolved

Liquidus, *part.* melted, made liquid

Liquidus, liquid

Londinensis, of London

Longus, long

Loricatus, coated

Lotus, *part.* washed

Luteus, clayey

M.

Madefactus, *part.* wetted

Maculatus, *part.* stained, spotted

Maturus, ripe

Medicinalis, medicinal

Medicus, medical

Melior, better

In meliorem, for a better

Mellitus, made of honey

Metallicus, metallic

Mitis, mild

Mistus, *part.* mixed

Mollis, soft

Moschatus, perfumed

Moschifērus, bearing musk	Parvus, little
Muriatīcus, muriatic	Paucus, few
Multus, much	Paulūlus, very little
	Pedunculātus, peduncled
	Peramplus, large
	Perfectus, <i>part.</i> perfect
	Quām perfectissimum, as perfect as possible.
N.	
Neglectus, <i>part.</i> neglected	Perpensus, <i>part.</i> well consi- dered
Niger, black	Plus, more
Nitidus, neat, clean	Populāris, popular
Nitrīcus, nitric	Positus, <i>part.</i> placed
Nobilis, noble	Postērus behind,
Nonnullus, some	Præcipitātus, precipitated
Novus, new	Præpārātus, <i>part.</i> prepared
Nudātus, naked, bare	Primārius, chief, excellent
Nullus, none	Pristīnus, ancient
O.	Profundus, deep
Oblongifolius, oblong-leav- ed	Quām minimē profund- um, as shallow as pos- sible
Obsolētus, <i>part.</i> obsolete	Publicus, public
Obturātus, <i>part.</i> stopped, corked	Pugnans, at variance
Officinālis, officinal	Pulpōsus, pulpy
Oleōsus, oily	Purgātus, <i>part.</i> freed
Omnis, all	Purificātus, <i>part.</i> purified
Opus, <i>indecl.</i> necessary	Saccharum purificatum, double refined sugar
Optimus, best	
Pro optimis, as the best	
P.	
Par, pāris, equal	Purns, pure
Parātus, <i>part.</i> prepared	
Patūlus, open, wide	
Parvulus, very little	
	Q.
	Quadrans, the fourth part

Quantus, as much as

Spicātus, spiked

R.

Rasus, *part.* scraped, sliced

Recens, fresh, modern

Rectificātus, rectified

Rectus, straight, direct

Refrigerātus, *part.* cooled

Regālis, royal

Relīquus, remaining

Resōlūtus, *part.* slaked

Remōtus, *part.* removed

Rossīcus, Russian

Ruber, red

Rubīcundus, red

Rudis, rude

S.

Sacer, established

Satisfacturus, *part.* about
to satisfy

Seсрētus, *part.* separated

Semīvītrēus, half glazed

Serēnus, clear

Setācēus, hairy

Siccus, dry

Signatus, *part.* marked

Simīlis, like

Simplex, simple

Sincērus, perfect

Singūlus, each, every

Solīdus, solid

Specifīcus, specific

Stabīlītus, *part.* establish-
ed

Stratus, *part.* strewed

Suāvis, pleasant

Subductus, *part.* removed

Sublīmātus, *part.* sublimed

Subtīlis, subtile

Subjectus, *part.* put under

Sulphūrēus, sulphureous

Sulphurīcus, sulphuric

Summus, greatest

Superimpositus, *part.* pla-
ced upon

Supernatans, supernatant

Superstes, remaining

Supervācūus, superfluous

Sylvester, wild

T.

Tantus, so much

Tartārīcus, tartaric

Tartarīzātus, tartarized

Tenūis, thin, weak, fine

Spiritus tenuior, proof
spirit

Tepīdus, lukewarm

Terrēus, earthen

Totus, the whole

Tritus, *part.* rubbed, pound-
ed, ground

Tubulātus, tubulated

Turbīdus, thick

U.	
Universus, universal, established	Vanus, vain, useless
Ustus, <i>part.</i> burnt	Vegētābilis, vegetable
Utilis, useful	Verus, true
V.	
Valentior, more efficacious	Vinārius, of or belonging to wine
	Vīridis, green
	Vitrēfactus, made of glass
	Vitrēus, glazed
	Vulgāris, common

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1. Un-us, -a, -um	1st Prim-us, -a, -um
2. Du-o, -æ, -o	2d Secundus
3. Tres, tres, tria	3d Tertiüs
4. Quat <small>uor</small> *	4th Quartus
5. Quinque	5th Quintus
6. Sex	6th Sextus
7. Septem	7th Septimus
8. Octo	8th Octavus
9. Novem	9th Nonus
10. Decem	10th Decimus
11. Und <small>ecim</small>	11th Undecimus
12. Duod <small>ecim</small>	12th Duodecimus
13. Tred <small>ecim</small>	13th Decimus tertius
14. Quatuord <small>ecim</small>	14th Decimus quartus
15. Quind <small>ecim</small>	15th Decimus quintus
16. Sexd <small>ecim</small> or sed <small>ecim</small>	16th Decimus sextus

* From *Quatuor* to *Centum* undeclinable.

Cardinal.

17. Septemděcim
 18. Octděcim
 19. Noveunděcim
 20. Viginti
 21. Viginti unus, *or* unus
 et viginti
 30. Triginta
 40. Quadrāginta
 50. Quinquāginta
 60. Sexāginta
 70. Septuāginta
 80. Octoginta
 90. Nonāginta
 100. Centum
 200. Ducent-i, -æ, -a
 300. Trecenti
 400. Quadringenti
 500. Quingenti
 600. Sexeenti
 700. Septingenti
 800. Octingenti
 900. Nongenti
 1000. Mille

Ordinal.

- 17th Decimus septimus
 18th Deeimus octavus
 19th Deeimus nonus
 20th Vigēsimus, *or* vicēsimus
 30th Trigēsimus, *or* tri-
 ečsimus
 40th Quadrāgēsimus
 50th Quinquāgēsimus
 60th Sexāgēsimus
 70th Septuāgēsimus
 80th Octōgēsimus
 90th Nonāgēsimus
 100th Centēsimus
 200th Ducentēsimus
 300th Trecentēsimus
 400th Quadringentēsimus
 500th Quingentēsimus
 600th Sexeentēsimus
 700th Septingentēsimus
 800th Octingentēsimus
 900th Nongentēsimus
 1000th Millēsimus
-

PRONOUNS.

SUBSTANTIVE.

Ego, I

Tu, Thon

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves

ADJECTIVE.

-
- Ill-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that, the former
Ips-e, -a, -um, he, the self same
Ist-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that
Hic, he *or* this, the latter
Is, he *or* this
Qui, which, who *or* what
Quis, who, which *or* what
Me-us, -a, -um, my *or* mine
Tuus, thy *or* thine
Suus, his, her *or* their own
Nost-er, -ra, -rum, our *or* ours
Vester, your *or* yours
Nostras, belonging to us *or* of our party
Vestras, of your side
Cujas, of what country
Idem, the same
Quidam, a certain person *or* thing
Quivis, any one, any thing
Quilibet, any one, any thing
Quicunque, whosoever, whatsoever
Quisque, whosoever, whatsoever
Quisnam, which, what
Quisplani, somebody, something
Quisquam, any body, any thing
Quisque, every body, every thing
Unusquisque, every body, every thing
Ecquis, whether any
Nequis, lest any
Aliquis, any body, somebody, something
Numquis, whether any
Siquis, if any

VERBS.

Verbs in o, āre, are conjugated like voc-o, vocāre, vocāvi, vocatūm.

— in eo, ēre, are conjugated like doc-eo, docēre, docui, doctum

— in o, ēre, are conjugated like leg-o, legēre, lēgi, lectum.

— in io, īre, are conjugated like aud-io, audīre, audīvi, auditum.

Verbs varying from these models have their *perfect tense* and *supine* marked in the Vocabulary. Where the supine is wanting the *parts derived from it* are deficient.

A.

Abeo, abīre, abivi, abītum, to go, to pass off

Abhorreo, abhorrēre, abhorri, to be opposed to

Abjēcio, abjicēre, abjēci, abjectum, to throw away

Abluo, ablūre, ablui, ablūtum, to wash

Absūmo, absūmēre, absūmpsi, absūptum, to consume

Absolvo, absolvēre, absolvi, absolūtum, to perfect

Accēdo, accedēre, accessi, accessum, to be added to or increased

Addo, addēre, addīdi, addītum, to add

Adhæreo, adhærēre, adhæsi, adhæsum, to stick, to adhere to

Adhibeo, adhibēre, adhibui, adhibītum, to employ, to apply

Adjicio, adjicēre, adjēci, adjectum, to add

Admisceo, admisceōre, admiscui, admistum, and admixtum, to mix

Admitto, admittēre, admisi, admissum, to admit

Admoveo, admovēre, admovi, admotum, to apply

Æstimo, æstimāre, to value

Affundo, affundēre, affusi, affusum, to pour upon

Agito, agitāre, to shake

Ago, agēre, ēgi, actum, to act, to do

De quo agitur, of which we are speaking

Albesco, albescēre, to become white

Amplexor, amplexi, amplexus, to include

Amplifico, āre, to amplify, to enlarge

Aperio, īre, to open

Appareo, apparēre, apparui, apparitum, to appear

Appello, āre, to call

In appellando, by the name

Appono, apponēre, apposui, appositum, to place, to give

Apto, āre, to fit or make fit

Ascendo, ascendēre, ascendi, ascensum, to ascend, to rise

Donec nihil amplius ascendat, until nothing more rises

Assigno, āre, to assign

Attīneo, attīnēre, attīnui, attentum, to belong

Audeo, audēre, ausus, to dare

Aufēro, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, to remove

Augeo, augēre, auxi, auctum, to increase

C.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefēci, calefactum, to make warm

- Calesco, calescēre, to become warm
 Candeo, candēre, candui, to be heated to whiteness, to be white hot
 Caveo, cavēre, cavi, cautum, to take care
 Cesso, āre, to cease
 Claudio, claudēre, clausi, clausum, to shut
 Coeo, coīre, coīvi, coītum, to unite
 Cœpi, *preteritive*, to begin
 Colligo, colligēre, collēgi, collectum, to gather
 Cōlo, āre, to filter, to strain
 Cōlo, colēre, colui, cultum, to improve
 Commisceo, commiscēre, commiscui, commistum, to mix together
 Commuto, āre, to change
 Compāro, āre, to acquire or procure
 Comprōbo, āre, to approve
 Compōno, componēre, composui, compositum, to compound
 Comprīmo, comprimēre, compressi, compressum, to press together
 Concido, concidēre, concisi, concīsum, to cut
 ConcreSCO, concrescēre, concrēvi, concrētum, to mix
 Paulo antequam concrescant, a little before they become solid
 Condūco, condūcēre, conduxi, conductum, to conduce
 Confēro, conferre, contūli, collātum, to contribute
 Confūcio, confūcēre, confēci, confectum, to compound
 Confido, confidēre, confīdi and confīsus, to presume
 Congruo, congruēre, congrui, to agree with
 Conjicio, conjicēre, conjēci, conjectum, to throw
 Conjungo, conjungēre, conjunxi, conjunctum, to join together
 Coquo, coquēre, coxi, coctum, to boil

- Conservo, āre, to keep
 Consocio, āre, to associate together
 Conspīcio, conspīcere, conspexi, conspectum, to see
 Consuesco, consuēscere, consuēvi, consuētum, to be accustomed
 Consumo, consumēre, consumpsi, consumptum, to consume, to evaporate
 Contēgo, contegēre, contexi, contectum, to cover
 Contēro, contērēre, contrīvi, contrītum, to bruise, to rub
 Contīneo, contīnēre, contīnui, contentum, to contain
 Contundo, contundēre, contūdi, contūsum, to pound, to bruise
 Convenio, convenīre, convēni, conventum, to agree
 Cribro, āre, to sift

D.

- Dēbeo, debēre, dēbui, debitum, to owe (*with infn.*) I
 ought
 Dēcerpo, dēcerpēre, dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, to gather
 Dēcīdō, dēcīdēre, decīdi, to fall down
 Decōquo, decōquēre, decoxi, decoctum, to boil down
 Declino, āre, to decline
 Deduco, deducēre, deduxi, deductum, to derive
 Dēfæco, āre, to draw from the dregs, to fine
 Definio, īre, to define
 Dejicio, dejicēre, dejēci, dejectum, to throw down
 Demitto, demittēre, demīsi, demissum, to cast down, to precipitate
 Dēmo, dēmēre, dempsi, demptum, to take away
 Describo, describēre, descripsi, descriptum, to describe
 Designo, āre, to designate
 Despumo, āre, to scum, to clarify
 Destillo, āre, to distil

- Dēsuesco, dēsuescēre, dēsuēvi, dēsuētum, to disuse
 Dētracto, āre, to decline, to spare
 Diluo, diluēre, dilui, dilutum, to dilute
 Dirīpio, diripēre, diripui, dīreptum, to tear open, to peel off
 Discēdo, discēdēre, discessi, discessum, to depart
 Disco, discēre, dīlīci, to learn
 Discūtio, discūtēre, discussi, discussum, to disperse
 Dispertio, īre, to divide
 Dissentio, dissentīre, dissensi, dissensum, to depart, to differ
 Dīvīdo, dīvidēre, dīvīdi, dīvīsum, to divide
 Do, dāre, dědi, dātum, to give
 Duco, ducēre, duxi, ductum, to think
 Duplīco, āre, to double

D.

- Ebullio, īre, to boil, to bubble up
 Edo, edēre, edīdi, editum, to publish
 Edoceo, ēre, to direct
 Esflagīto, āre, to desire
 Esfōdio, effōdēre, effōdi, effōssum, to dig
 Effundo, effundēre, effūdi, effūsum, to pour out
 Elābor, elābi, elapsus, to pass or slide away
 Elīgo, ēre, to choose, to pick out
 Eluo, ēluēre, ēlui, ēlūtum, to wash out
 Emendo, āre, to amend
 Emollio, īre, to soften
 Eo, īre, īvi, ītum, to go
 Erudio, īre, to teach, to instruct
 Excēdo, excēdēre, excessi, excessum, to exceed
 Excīpio, excipēre, excēpi, exceptum, to except
 Excēto, āre, to arise, to incite
 Excogīto, āre, to invent, to devise

- Excūso, āre, to allege in excuse, to apologise for
 Exeo, exīre, exīvi, exītum, to go out
 Exīmo, eximēre, exēmi, exemptum, to take out
 Existīmo, āre, to think
 Exōrīor, exorīri, exortus, to rise
 Expando, expandēre, expandi, expassum, to spread out
 Expello, expellēre, expuli, expulsum, to expel
 Explīco, āre, to unsfold, to expand
 Explōro, āre, to explore, to sound
 Expōno, expōnēre, expōsui, expōsītum, to expose, to define
 Exprīmo, exprīmēre, expressi, expressum, to wring or strain out
 Exsēro, exsērēre, exsērni, exsertum, to shoot forth
 Exsicco, āre, to dry

F.

- Fācio, fācēre, fēci, factum, to do, to make
 Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive, to escape
 Fervēfācio, servēfacēre, servēfēci, servēfactum, to boil
 Ferveo, servēre, servui, and serbui, to be hot, to boil
 Fingo, fingēre, finxi, fictum, to devise
 Finio, ire, to finish
 Fio, siēri, factus, to be made, to be done
 Frigēfio, frigefactus, to be made cold
 Frigesco, frigescēre, to grow cold
 Fugo, āre, to chase or drive away

H.

- Hābeo, hābēre, hābui, hābitum, to have, to esteem
 Humecto, āre, to moisten, to wet

I.

- Jaceo, jacēre, jacui, to lie

Illustro, āre, to illustrate

Immisceo, immiscēre, immiscui, immistum, and immixtum, to intermingle

Immitto, immittēre, immisi, immissum, to put in, to put

Impedio, īre, to inconvenience

Impleo, implēre, implēvi, implētum, to fill

Impōno, imponēre, imposui, inpositum, to impose, to place

Imprīmo, imprimēre, impressi, impressum, to print

Incalesco, incalescēre, incalui, to grow hot

Incipio, incipēre, incēpi, inceptum, to begin

Inclino, āre, to bend

Incoquo, incoquēre, incoxi, incoctum, to boil

Incurro, incurrēre, incurri, incursum, to incur

In rūdis ingenii crimen incurrēre, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Indīco, āre, to discover, to point out

Indūco, inducēre, induxi, inductum, to introduce

Induresco, indurescēre, to grow hard

Infundo, infundēre, infudi, infūsum, to pour in

Injicio, injicēre, injēci, injectum, to inject, to throw in

Inquīno, āre, to stain, to impregnate

Insum, inesse, infui, to be in, to be present

Inspergo, inspēgēre, inspersi, inspersum, to sprinkle

Instillo, āre, to instil, to drop in

Instituo, instituēre, institui, institūtum, to determine

Intelligo, intelligēre, intellexi, intellectum, to understand, to discover

Intendo, intendēre, intendi, intensum, and intentum, to apply

Interclūdo, intercludēre, intercludi, interclusum, to shut

Interpōno, interponēre, interposui, interpositum, to insert

- Intumeo, intumēre or intumesco, intumescere, intumui,
to swell
 Inverto, invertēre, inverti, inversum, to invert
 Invenio, invenire, invēni, inventum, to find out
 Involvo, involvēre, involvi, involūtum, to envelope or
perplex
 Judico, āre, to judge

L.

- Lavo, lavāre, lavavi and lavi, lavatum, lautum and lo-
tum, to wash
 Lego, ěre, to read, to gather
 Lēnio, īre, to mitigate, to moderate
 Lentesco, lentescere, to thicken
 Licet, licēbat, licuit, and licitum est, &c. it is lawful
 Liquesacio, liquefacēre, liquefēci, liquefactum, to melt,
to dissolve
 Liquesco, liquescere, to melt,
 Liquo, āre, to melt, to dissolve
 Loqnor, loqui, locūtus, to speak

M.

- Macěro, āre, to macerate
 Măčňlo, āre, to stain
 Măděfácio, madefacēre, madefēci, madefactum, to wet
or moisten
 Malo, malle, malui, to be more willing
 Maturesco, matūrescēre, mātūrui, to ripen
 Metior, metīri, mensus, and metitus, to measure
 Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum, and mixtum, to mix
 Mitigo, āre, to mitigate, to assuage
 Mollesco, mollescēre, to soften
 Möveo, mövēre, mövi, motum, to move, to stir
 Muto, are, to change

N.

- Nascor, nasci, natus, to spring up, to grow
 Neglīgo, negligēre, negligi, neglectum, to neglect
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, to be unwilling
 Noto, āre, to criticise, to mark

O.

- Obsoleo, obsolēre, obsolui, *and* obsolēvi, to grow out of
 use
 Obtineo, obtinēre, obtinui, obtentum, to obtain
 Obturo, āre, to stop up
 Offendo, offendēre, offendi, offensum, to offend
 Oportet, oportebat, oportnit, &c. it behoveth
 Ostendo, ostendēre, ostendi, ostensum, to show

P.

- Paro, āre, to prepare
 Pāteo, pātēre, patui, to be open, to lie open
 Pendo, pendēre, pependi, peñsum, to weigh
 Perficio, perficēre, perfeci, perfectum, to perfect
 Perpendo, perpendēre, perpendi, perpeusum, to delibe-
 rate upon
 Persuadeo, persuadēre, persuāsi, persuāsum, to per-
 suade
 Pono, pōnēre, posui, positum, to place, to suppose
 Possum, posse, potui, to be able
 Postūlo, āre, to require
 Præcipio, præcipēre, præcēpi, præceptum, to direct
 Præpāro, āre, to prepare
 Præscribo, præscribēre, præscripsi, præscriptum, to de-
 termine
 Præsto, præstāre, præstīti, præstitum *and* præstatum, to
 perform

Prodeo, prodīre, prodivi or prodīi, prodītum, to issue, to arise

Prohibeo, prohibēre, prohibui, prohibitum, to prevent

Provenio, provenīre, provēni, proventum, to arise

Prōvīdeo, prōvīdēre, provīdi, provīsum, to provide, to take care

Purgo, āre, to clear, to free

Purifīco, āre, to purify

Puto, āre, to think

R.

Rado, radēre, rasi, rasum, to scrape, to shave

Recipio, recipēre, recēpi, receptum, to take, to receive

Recludo, recludēre, reclūsi, reclusum, to discover

Recognosco, recognoscēre, recognovi, recognitum, to revise

Recondo, recondēre, recondidi, reconditum, to preserve, to lay up

Reddo, reddēre, reddi, redditum, to give, to render

Incidi reddēre pharmacopœiam, to revise the pharmacopœia

Refrigeseo, refrigerēre, refixi, to become cold

Rejicio, rejicēre, rejēci, rejectum, to reject, to vomit

Remaneo, remanēre, remansi, remansum, to remain

Removeo, removēre, remōvi, remōtum, to remove

Rěpērio, rěpērire, repēri, repertum, to discover

Rep̄to, āre, to reflect

Rěsolvo, resolvēre, resolvi, resolutum, to resolve, to slake

Restituo, restituēre, restitui, restitutum, to restore

Resto, restāre, restīti, restītum and restātum, to resist, to remain

Retineo, retinēre, retinui, retentum, to retain, to keep back

Rubesco, rubescēre, to grow red

S.

- Satisfacio, satisfacere, satisfeci, satisfactum, to satisfy
 Saturo, āre, to saturate
 Scindo, scindere, scidi, scissum, to cut
 Scrutor, scrutari, scrutatus, to examine
 Sēcerno, sēcernere, scrēvi, secrētum, to separate, to distinguish
 Seco, secare, sēcui, sectum, to cut
 Sepāro, āre, to separate
 Sēpono, sēpōnere, sēpōsui, sēpōsītum, to reserve, to set aside
 Sequor, sequi, secūtus, to follow
 Servo, āre, to preserve
 Sicco, āre, to dry
 Signo, āre, to mark out, to stamp
 Sono, sonāre, sonui, sonītum, to sound
 Speeto, āre, to pertain
 Spero, āre, to hope
 Spissesco, spissescere, to grow thick
 Stābīlio, īre, to establish
 Statuo, statuere, statui, statūtūn, to determine
 Sterno, sternere, strāvi, strātum, to spread
 Subdūco, subducere, subduxī, subductum, to remove
 Subjīcio, subjicere, subjēci, subjectum, to put under
 Sublīmo, āre, to sublimie
 Subministro, are, to supply, to apply
 Subnascor, subnasci, subnātus, to arise, to appear
 Subsīdo, subsidere, subsidi, subsessum, to sink down
 Sum, esse, fui, to be
 Superimpōno, superimpōnere, superimposui, superimpositum, to place upon
 Superinfundo, superinfundere, superinfudi, superinfusum, to pour upon

Supernato, āre, to float

Supero, āre, to exceed

Supersum, superesse, superfui, to remain

T.

Tego, tegēre, texi, tectum, to cover

Teneo, ēre, to keep, to hold

Tero, terēre, trīvi, trītum, to rub, to bruise

Timeo, timēre, timui, to fear

Tracto, āre, to treat of

Trado, tradēre, tradīdi, tradītum, to present

Transeo, transīre, transīvi, transitum, to pass over

Transmittō, transmittēre, transmīsi, transmissum, to transmit, to pass

V.

Vapōro, āre, to evaporate

Venio, venīre, vēni, ventum, to come

Verto, vertēre, vertī, versum, to turn

Video, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum, to see

Videor, vidēri, visus, to seem

Voco, āre, to call

Volo, velle, volui, to be willing

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, to burn

Utor, uti, usus, to use, to employ

INDECLINABLE WORDS.

A.

- A, *prep.* from
 Ac, *conj.* and, than, as
 Accurāt-ē, -iūs, -issimē *adv.*
 accurately
 Ad, *prep.* to, for or over
 Adēd, *adv.* so
 Adhuc, *adv.* yet, whilst
 Alīter, *adv.* otherwise
 Ampliūs, *adv.* more
 Ante, *prep.* before
 Antēa, *adv.* formerly, be-
 fore
 Antēquām, *adv.* before
 Aptissimē, *adv.* most suit-
 ably
 Apud, *prep.* with
 Arctissimē, *adv.* most close-
 ly
 Asperiūs, *adv.* more severe-
 ly
 Assiduē, *adv.* continually
 Atque, *conj.* and
 Aut, *conj.* either, or
 Autem, *conj.* but

B.

- Benē, *adv.* well

Bis, *adv.* twice

Brevi, *adv.* soon after

C.

- Cautē, *adv.* carefully
 Celerrimē, *adv.* very quick-
 ly
 Ut quām celerrimē ebul-
 liat liquor, that the li-
 quor may boil as quickly
 as possible
 Cert-ē, -iūs, -issimē, *adv.*
 certainly
 Cit-o, -iūs, -issimē, *adv.*
 quickly
 Quām citissimē exsiccata,
 dried as quickly as
 possible
 Circiter, *adv.* about
 Contra, *prep.* against
 Crebrō, *adv.* frequently
 Cum, *prep.* with
 Cūm, *adv.* and *conj.* when,
 for as much as, since
 Cur, *adv.* why

D.

- De, *prep.* of, concerning
 Dein, *adv.* afterwards

Deinde, *adv.* then

H.

Denique, *adv.* finally

Haeténus, *adv.* thus far

Diligent-er, -īus, -issimē,
adv. diligently

Sed hæc hactenus, but on
this point enough has
been said

Quām diligentissimē, as
diligently as possible

Diu, *adv.* a long time

I.

Diutius, *adv.* longer

Jam, *adv.* now, then

Donee, *adv.* until

Ideo, *conj.* therefore

Dudum, *adv.* long ago

Igitur, *conj.* therefore

Dum, *adv.* whilst

In, *prep.* in, into

Inconsultē, *adv.* unadvised-
ly

E.

E, Ex, *prep.* from, ont of

Indiēs, *adv.* daily

Eatenūs, *adv.* so far

Insūper, *conj.* moreover, be-
sides

Enim, *conj.* for

Inter, *prep.* between, among
Misce inter se pulveres,
mix the powders toge-
ther

Et, *conj.* and

Interēa, *adv.* in the mean-
time

Etenim, *conj.* for

Intra, *prep.* within

Etiam, *conj.* also

Ita, *adv.* so, thus

Etsi, *conj.* although

Itaque, *conj.* therefore

Exinde, *adv.* from that time

Iterum, *adv.* again

Extra, *prep.* without

Iterum et tertio oleum des-
tillet, let the oil be twice
redistilled

F.

Facil-ē, -īus, -limē *adv.*
easily

Intra, *prep.* within

Ferē, *adv.* almost

Ita, *adv.* so, thus

Fortē, *adv.* by chance

Itaque, *conj.* therefore

Frequentissimē, *adv.* very
frequently

Iterum, *adv.* again

G.

Gradatim, *adv.* gradually

L.

Levi-ter, -īus, -ssimē, *adv.*
lightly

M.

Magis, *adv.* more

Malè, *adv.* ill, badly

Manifestè, *adv.* clearly

Maximè, *adv.* most

Meritò, *adv.* deservedly

Minimè, *adv.* least

Quàm *minimè* profundi-
dum, as shallow as
possible

Minus, *adv.* less

Modice, *adv.* moderately

Modò, *adv.* only

N.

Ne, *adv.* not, lest, that not

Ne quis, that no one

Ne quidem, not even

Nec, } *adv.* neither, nor
Neque, } *adv.* neither, nor

Nisi, *conj.* unless

Non, *adv.* not

Nondum, *adv.* not yet

Nunquam, *adv.* never

Nuper, *adv.* lately

O.

Obnixius, *adv.* more earn-
estly

Omnino, *adv.* altogether

Optimè, *adv.* best, tho-
roughly

Donec quàm optimè mis-

ceantur, until they are
thoroughly mixed

P.

Palam, *prep.* openly

Paulatim, *adv.* by degrees

Paulisper, *adv.* a little
while, a few minutes

Paulò, *adv.* by a little

Penitùs, *adv.* entirely

Per, *prep.* through, dur-
ing

Peritiùs, *adv.* more expert-
ly

Plus, *adv.* more

Plurimum, *adv.* very much

Post, *prep.* after

Postea, *adv.* afterwards

Postquam, *adv.* after that

Postremò, } *adv.* lastly
Postremum, }

Præcipue, *adv.* especially

Præsertim, *adv.* especially

Primò, } *adv.* in the first
Primum, }

place

Priùs, *adv.* before, first

Priusquam, *adv.* before
that

Promptiùs, *adv.* more rea-
dily

Prope, *prep.* near

Protinus, *adv.* instantly

Proximè, *adv.* next

Q.

- Quām, *adv.* than, as
 Quamprīmūm, *adv.* immediately
 Quantum, *adv.* as far as, as much as
 Quater, *adv.* four times
 Que, *conj.* and
 Qui, *adv.* how
 Quidem, *adv.* indeed
 Quin, *adv.* but, that
 Quomodo, *adv.* how
 Quoniam, *adv.* since
 Quot, *adv.* as, so many
 Quotannis, *adv.* yearly
 Quotidie, *adv.* daily
 Quoties, *adv.* as often

R.

- Rursùs, *adv.* again

S.

- Sæp-è, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.* often
 Sanè, *adv.* indeed
 Satis, *adv.* enough
 Satiùs, *adv.* better
 Secundum, *prep.* according to
 Sed, *conj.* but
 Semper, *adv.* always
 Sensim, *adv.* by degrees, gradually
 Separatim, *adv.* separately

Seu, *conj.* either, or

Si, *conj.* if

Sic, *adv.* so

Simul, *adv.* at once

Simpliciùs, *adv.* more simply

Sive, *conj.* or, either

Spontè, *adv.* naturally

Statim, *adv.* immediately

Sub, *prep.* under, towards

Sub finem, towards the end

Subinde, *adv.* occasionally

Super, *prep.* upon

T.

- Tamen, *conj.* yet, however
 Tandem, *adv.* at length
 Tertiò, *adv.* the third time
 Totidem, *adv.* as many
 Toties, *adv.* so often, as often
 Transversim, *adv.* transversely
 Tum, *adv.* then
 Tum, *conj.* and also

U.

- Ubi, *adv.* where, when
 Vel, *conj.* or, either
 Vero, *conj.* but
 Videlicet, *adv.* that is to say
 Vix, *adv.* scarcely
 Ulteriùs, *adv.* further
 Ultra, *prep.* beyond
 Ut, *conj.* that, to the end that

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING
IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

RULES FOR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

All Nouns of this Declension end in *a*, and are *Feminine*, except *enema* and *gargarisma*, which are of the third Declension and *Neuter Gender*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns in *us* are of this Declension, and of the *Masculine Gender*, except *alvus*, which is *Feminine*; and also except the Nouns ending in *us*, of the *third and fourth Declensions*.

Culter and *seliber* are *Masculine*, like *liber*.

All Nouns in *um* are *Neuter*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in *or*, Gen. *ōris*, are *Masculine*.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| .. | <i>es & is</i> , Gen. <i>is</i> , | } are <i>Feminine</i> . |
| .. | <i>do</i> , Gen. <i>dīnis</i> , | |
| .. | <i>as</i> , Gen. <i>ātis</i> , | |
| .. | <i>io</i> , Gen. <i>iōnis</i> , | |
| .. | <i>en</i> , Gen. <i>īnis</i> , | <i>Neuter</i> . |

The Nouns which vary are the following:

Masculine,	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Ap-ex	īcis	Coxend-ix	īcis	Cr-us	ūris
Poll-ex	īcis	Pyx-is	īdis	J-us	ūris
Pul-mo	ōnis	Cusp-is	īdis	Th-us	ūris
Siph-on	ōnis	Sind-on	ōnis	Gutt-u-	ūris
Sangu-is,	īnis	Prurig-o	īnis	Eb-ur	ōris
P-es	ēdis	Cartilag-o	īnis	Fem-ur	ōris
Thor-ax	ācis	Juglan-s	dis	Jec-ur	ōris
R-en	ēnis	N-ox	octis	Temp-us	ōris
M-os	oris	N-ux	īcis	Frig-us	ōris
Den-s	tis	Pul-s	tis	Pect-us	ōris
Mon-s	tis			Exempl-ar	āris
Pan-is	is			Cochle-are	āris
Vent-er	ris			Hep-ar	ātis
				Enem-a	ātis
				Gargarism-a	ātis
				Cap-ut	ītis
				Lat-us	ēris
				Ulc-us	ēris
				Vuln-us	ēris
				Co-r	rdis
				F-el	ellis
				L-ac	actis
				O-s	ssis

The following are the Nouns of the FOURTH DECLENSION, viz.

Aggressus, anus, artus, cubitus, cursus, deubitus, flatus, fluxus, flos, genu, gustus, haustus, ietus, impetus, insultus, manus, meatus, nitus, pastus, potus, pruritus, pulsus, saltus, singultus, sinus, and taetus. They are all *Masculine*, except anus and manus, which are *Feminine*, and genu, which is *Neuter*.

Mollities and temperies are of the FIFTH DECLENSION and *Feminine*.

ADJECTIVES and PARTICIPLES in us are declined like *albus*; in er like *niger*. Adjectives in i: like *mitis*. Adjectives and Participles of one termination like *capax*; *inimic-or*, Gen. *ōris*; ter-es Gen. *ītis*.

A, āā, or ana, of each ingre-	Assumptio, a taking
dient	Assur-go, gēre, rexī, to rise
Abdomen, the belly	up
Abra-do, čre, si, sum, to	Attra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum, to
shave off	draw
Accre-sco, scēre, vi, tum, to	Aurora, the morning
increase	Avellāna, a filbert nut
Acedo,	Avenaceus, adj. of oats
Acerbitas, } sourness	Auris, the ear
Aciditas, }	Aura, an air
Acor,	
Aconsticus, adj. for the ear	Bib-o, čre, i, ūtum, to drink
Adjācens, part. adjacent	Bihōrium, two hours
Adstrictus, part. bound	Bolus, a mass
Adstans, or Astans, part.	Bos, bövis, c. g. au ox
being present	Bovīnus, adj. of an ox
Æger, a patient—ægra, a fe-	Brāchium, the arm
male patient	Bullio, īre, to boil
Ægritūdo, a disease	Būtyrum, butter
Ægrotans, or Ægrōtus, adj.	
sick	Calāmus, a quill or pipe
Affectus, part. affected	Camelīnus, adj. of a camel
Affrīco, āre, to rub	Capillus, hair
Aggrediens, part. advancing	Capillitium, a bush of hair
Aggressus, an attack	Caput, the head
Ala, the armpit	Caseārius, adj. pertaining to
Aluta, leather	cheese
Alvus, the bowels	Castānea, a chesnut
Anus, the extremity of the	Catharsis, a purging
rectum	Cavum, a hollow
Apex, the top or point of any	Celebro, āre, to celebrate or
thing	perform
Apyrexia, the intermission	Cibus, food
of a fever	Circumvenio, īre, to encom-
Aresc-o, čre, to harden	pass or surround
Arthrīticus, adj. gouty	Clavus, a corn or any callous
Articūlus, } a joint	flesh
Artus, }	Clysmā, a glyster
Asīnus, an ass	Cochleāre, a spoonful
Asper-go, gēre, si, sunī, to	Cochleātiū, spoonful by
besprinkle	spoonful

- Cœna, a supper
 Coëre-co, ēre, ui, itum, to restrain
 Colatūra, a straining
 Collum, the neck
 Coll-uo, uēre, ui, ūtum, to wash
 Collutōrium, a gargle
 Compese-o, čre, ui, to moderate
 Coneussus, part. shaken
 Conqui-esco, escēre, ēvi, ētnm, to be at rest
 Conseedens, part. embarking, or going on ship board
 Consper-go, gēre, si, sum, to besprinkle
 Consūtus, part. sewed
 Cont-ingo, ingēre, īgi, actum, to affect
 Continuo, āre, to continue
 Contra-ho, hēre, xi, etum, to bind or make costive
 Contusio, a crushing
 Cor, the heart
 Coxa, } the hip
 Coxendix, }
 Cras, adr. to-morrow
 Crastīnus, adj. of to-morrow
 Cruentus, part. bloody
 Cruor, blood
 Crus, the leg
 Cubit-us, i, the elbow or fore arm
 Cubit-us, ūs, a bed
 Cucurbītula, a cupping glass
 Culter, a knife
 Cursus, the course of any thing, as of the night
 Cuspis, the point
 Cyathus, a cup
- Debilitas, weakness
 Deenibītus, lying down
 Deditus, part. given up or appropriated
 Defectio, a defection, a swoon
 Dejeectio, a stool or motion
 Deligatio, a bandage
 Delīquium, a loss
 Dens, a tooth
 Denudatus part. denuded
 Denuo, adv. again
 Detersus, part. cleansed
 Detīneo, ēre, to detain
 Detonsus, part. shaven
 Detra-ho, hēre, xi, etum, to draw
 Devōro, āre, to swallow
 Dexter, adj. right
 Dictus, part. spoken of
 Dilucūlō, at break of day
 Dimōveo, ēre, to remove
 Directio, a direction
 Diserīcio, āre, to vex
 Diuturnus, adj. long continued
 Dolor, pain
 Dolens, part. painful
 Dormio, ire, to sleep
 Dulcēdo, sweetness
 Durans, part. continuing
 Dyspnoea, difficulty of breathing
- Ebib-o, ere, i, itum, to drink up
 Ebur, ivory
 Eburneus, adj. of ivory
 Effervesco, ēre, to effervesce
 Elatus, part. raised or elevated
 Electricus, adj. electrical

Electuārium, an electuary	Flu-o, ēre, i, ītum, to flow
Elic-io, ēre, ui, ītum, to draw out or elicit	Fluxus, a flowing
Em-itto, ittēre, isi, issūm, to let out	Focus, the fire
Enema, a glyster	Fontāna, a fountain
Epidermis, the cuticle	Fonticūlus, an issue
Epispasticus, <i>adj.</i> blistering	Formūla, a prescription
Equīmus, <i>adj.</i> of a horse	Forsan, <i>adv.</i> perhaps
Equitatio, horse exercise	Fotus, a fomentation
Evan-esco, escēre, ui, to disappear	Frie-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub
Evoīn-o, ēre, ui, ītum, to vomit up	Frigus, cold
Exeu-tio, tēre, ssi, ssum, to shake out	Gargārisma, a gargle
Excoriātus, <i>part.</i> excoriated	Gelatina, jelly
Exeniplar, a pattern	Gelo, āre, to congeal
Exhibeo, ēre, to give	Genu, the knee
Ex-īgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, to require	Gesto, are, to bear
Exonēro, āre, to unload	Gingiva, the gum
Expuitio, a spitting	Globūlus, a little ball
Expu-o, ēre, i, tum, to spit out	Gossipium, cotton
Exemplō, <i>adv.</i> soon	Gratus, <i>adj.</i> pleasant
Exten-do, dēre, si, sum, to extend or spread	Gula, the neck
Extra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum, to extract	Gustus, the sense of taste
Exu-go, gēre, xi, etum, to drink up	Guttātim, <i>adv.</i> drop by drop
Exuleeratus, <i>part.</i> made sore, ulcerated	Guttur, the throat
Faba, a bean	Haud, <i>adv.</i> not
Febris, fever	Hau-rio, rīre, si, stum, to drink
Fel, gall	Haustus, a draught
Femur, a thigh	Haustūlum, a little draught
Fistula armāta, a glyster pipe and bladder	Hepar, the liver
Flatus, wind	Heri, <i>adv.</i> yesterday
	Hesternus, <i>adj.</i> of yesterday
	Hirudo, a leech
	Horror, a shivering
	Hypochondriinn, that part of the belly on each side of the scrobiculus cordis
	Ictus, a stroke or shock
	Ill-ino, inere, ini, itum, to anoint

Illīco, <i>adv.</i> immediately	Jus, broth
Imbūtus, <i>part.</i> imbued	Juscūlum, broth
Immēmor, <i>adj.</i> unmindful	
Immōtus, <i>part.</i> unmoved	Lac, milk
Impētus, an attack	Lactans, <i>part.</i> suckling
Inclusus, <i>part.</i> shut up, in- closed	Lævus, <i>adj.</i> left
Increb-resco, rescēre, ui, to increase	Lamb-o, čre, i, itum, to lick
Infesto, āre, to infest	Lana, flannel
Inslo, āre, to blow upon	Laneus, <i>adj.</i> woollen
Infric-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub in	Languesco, čre, to faint
Ingě-ro, rēre, ssi, stum, to pour upon	Languor, faintness
Ingrāvesco, čre, to become worse	Lanūla, a small piece of flannel
Inhālo, āre, to inhale	Largus, <i>adj.</i> large
Inquietūdo, restlessness	Latns, the side
Instar, as big as, like	Laxātus, <i>part.</i> loosened, re- leased
Insulsus, <i>adj.</i> without salt	Lectus, a bed
Insultus, a fit	Libītum, one's will, ad libi- tum, at his pleasure
Intensus, <i>part.</i> intense	Ligāmen, a string
Interdictus, <i>part.</i> forbidden	Lumbus, the loin
Intermēdius, <i>adj.</i> interme- diate	
Internus, <i>adj.</i> internal	Mad-eo, ēre, ui, to be wet
Iuvicem, <i>adv.</i> one after ano- ther	Madesco, čre, to moisten
Irrorātus, <i>part.</i> moistened	Magnitūdo, size
Ischium, the <i>ischium</i> , near the hip	Malleōlus, the ankle
Itēro, āre, to repeat	Malum, a pain
Jacobus, James, as pulvis	Mandūco, āre, to eat
Jacobi, James's powder	Manē, <i>adv.</i> in the morning
Jāmpridem, some time since	Manifestō, plainly
Jecur, the liver	Manus, a hand
Jejūnus, <i>adj.</i> fasting	Matutīnus, <i>adj.</i> in the morn- ing
Jentāculum, breakfast	Meātus, a passage
Juglans, a walnut	Mediocris, <i>adj.</i> middle-sized
Jngūlum, the throat or neck	Medietas, half
	Medius, <i>adj.</i> middle
	Mica, crumb of bread
	Minuens, <i>part.</i> diminishing
	Minutum, a minute
	Mitesco, čre, to be appeased

Mitto, mittēre, mīsi, missum,	Ovillus, of or belonging to sheep
Modicus, <i>adj.</i> moderate	
Moles, a mass	Pallesco, ēre, to grow pale
Molestus, <i>adj.</i> troublesome	Panniculus, a little bit of rag
Mollities, softness	Panis, bread
Mons, a mountain	Pannus, a rag
Mons pedis, the instep	Papilla, a nipple
Morsus, <i>part.</i> bitten	Paracentesis, tapping
Mos, a manner	Paroxysmus, a paroxysm
	Partitus, divided
Narthēcium, a gallipot	Parum, } <i>adv.</i> little
Nates, ūm, <i>f.</i> the buttocks	Parumper, } <i>adv.</i>
Natus, <i>part.</i> created	Pasta, paste
Nausea, sickness	Pastus, a feeding or repast
Navis, a ship	Pauxillum, a little
Nequaquam, <i>adv.</i> by no means	Pectus, the breast
Nentiquam, <i>adv.</i> do not	Pedilūvium, a footbath
Nisus, an attempt	Pedētentium, <i>adv.</i> by degrees
Nocturnus, <i>adj.</i> nightly	Penicillus, a pencil
Nodulus, a little knot	Peractus, <i>part.</i> completed
Nox, night	Perdomitus, <i>part.</i> subdued
Nucha, the nape of the neck	Perendiē, <i>adv.</i> { the day
Nux, a nut	Perendīnus, <i>adj.</i> { after to-
Nux moschata, a nutmeg	morrow
Nychthemerum, denotes the space of twenty four hours	Perfrīc-o, āre, ui, to rub
Obl-īno, inēre, ēvi, ūtum, to anoint	Perfu-ndo, ndēre, di, sum, to pour over
Obru-o, ēre, i, tum, to cover over	Permisceo, ēre, to mix
Obstans, <i>part.</i> hindering	Permitto, ēre, permīsi, permīsum, to permit
Olim, <i>adv.</i> formerly	Perpētuus, <i>adj.</i> constant
Olula, a little pot	Pers-to, āre, } titi, to
Opis, ope, by the assistance of	Pers-isto, istēre, } persist
Oppr-īmo, imēre, essi, essum, to press down	Pertīndo, ndere, di, sum, to break through
Os, a bone	Pervīgilium, a watching
	Pes, a foot
	Phiala, a phial
	Plūnia, a soft feather
	Plumbeus, made of lead
	Pluvialis, of rain

Pocūlum, a cup	Raucedo, a hoarseness
Pollex, the thumb	Recidivus, <i>adj.</i> , relapsing
Pomēridiē, <i>adv.</i>	Redactus, <i>part.</i> , reduced
Pomēridiānus, <i>adj.</i>	Red eo, īre, īvi, itum, to return
Porro, moreover	Redintēgro, āre, to renew
Postňlo, āre, to require	Red īgo, igēre, īgi, actum, to reduce
Potus, drink	Regīmen, a regimen
Praeca-veo, vēre, vi, utum, to beware	Ren, the kidney
Præsertim, <i>adv.</i> , especially	Repēt-o, ēre, īvi, or ii, itum, to repeat
Praudium, dinner	Respon-deo, dēre, di, sum, to act suitably
Prætermi-tto, ttěre, si, ssum, to omit	Rīvus, a stream
Pro re natā, occasionally	Rubus idæus, raspberry
Probe, <i>adr.</i> well	Sacculus, a little bag
Promptu, in readiness	Saltem, <i>adv.</i> , at least
Promo-veo, vēre, vi, tum, to promote	Saltus, a leap
Prouns, <i>adr.</i> having the face downward	Sanguis, blood
Propino, āre, to drink	Sanguisūga, a leech
Prorīto, āre, to incite	Scapula, the shoulder blade
Prurigo, } an itching	Scarificātio, a scarifying
Pruritus, }	Scilicet, <i>adr.</i> , namely
Psōra, the itch	Scintilla, a spark
Pugillus, a small handful	Scrobicūlus, a pit or furrow
Pulmentum, gruel	Scrobicūlus, cordis, the pit of the stomach
Pulmo, the lungs	Scutum, a defence
Puls, gruel	Sedes, a stool
Pulsus, a pulse	Sedo, āre, to mitigate
Pурго, āre, to purge	Seliber, half a pound
Pustūla, a pustule	Semicorōna, half a crown
Pyxis, a pill or lozenge box	Seorsim, separately, apart
Quadruplicatō, <i>adr.</i> four times so much	Septimāna, a week
Qui-esco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, to be quiet	Sero, ēre, sevi, sātum, to plant or make
Quinquies, five times	Serum, whey
Rasūra, a shaving	Sctaceum, a sieve
	Setaceum, a setou
	Signatūra, a label

Sindon, very fine linen	Superbi-bo, běre, bi, tum, to drink often
Singultus, hiccup	Supercilium, an eyebrow
Sinister, <i>adj.</i> left	Supervenio, īre, to come upon
Sinus, a sinus or secret place	Suppositorium, a suppository
Siphon, a syringe	Supprēmo, imēre, essi, essum, to suppress
Sitis, thirst	Suprāpō-no, nēre, sui, situm, to set or put before
Solitus, <i>part.</i> unaccustomed	Sura, the calf of the leg
Solus, alone	Syncope, fainting
Sol-vo, věre, vi, ūtum, to dissolve	Tabella, a lozenge
Somnus, sleep	Tactus, the touch
Sor-beo, bēre, psi, ptum, to drink	Talis, <i>adj.</i> such
Spar-go, gěre, si, sum, to sprinkle	Talus, the ankle
Spina, the spine	Tango, tangēre, těšgi, tac-tum, to touch
Spissus, <i>part.</i> thick	Tantillus, <i>adj.</i> very little
Spissitudo, thickness	Tempus, the time
Sternūtāmentum, a sneezing	Tempora, the temples
Stillo, āre, to drop	Temperities, degree of heat
Sto, stāre, steti, statum, to stand	Tenācitas, tenacity
Stranguria, pain in making water	Tenesmus, a desire of going to stool without effect
Strictus, <i>part.</i> narrow	Tentatus, <i>part.</i> afflicted
Strigīlis, a brush	Teres, <i>adj.</i> round, the round worm
Stupa, tow	Ternus, <i>adj.</i> three
Stupeus, <i>adj.</i> of tow	Testaceus, <i>adj.</i> made of shell
Sua-deo, dēre, si, sum, to urge	Thorax, the chest
Sub-igo, igěre, ēgi, actum, to restrain or overcome	Thus, frankincense
Subītus, <i>adj.</i> sudden	Tormen, a griping
Subtepīdus, <i>adj.</i> lukewarm	Torqueo, torquēre, torsī, tortum and tostum, to twist, to turn about
Sudor, sweat	Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, to shave
Sudātio, sweating	Torrefactus, <i>part.</i> toasted
Sufflo, īre, to fumigate	Tostus, <i>part.</i> roasted
Sufflēcio, icēre, ēci, ectum, to be sufficient	
Sum-o, čre, psi, ptum, to take	

Traj-icio, icere, ēci, ectum,	Usquedum, until
to pass or run through	Usurpo, āre, to use often
Trituratio, a rubbing	Utrinque, on both sides
Trōchiscus, a lozenge	
Tubūlus, a little pipe	Vacillo, āre, to loosen
Tumor, a swelling	Vaccinus, adj. of a cow
Turunda, a pellet or tent	Valde, adv. very
Tussis, a cough	Val-eo, ere, ui, itum, to avail
	Venæsectio, bleeding
Ulcus, a sore or ulcer	Venenum, poison
Umbilicus, the navel	Venter, the belly
Unciatim, <i>adv.</i> ounce by ounce	Ventriculus, the stomach
Urgeo, ēre, ursi, ursum, to urge	Vulnus, a wound

FINIS.

